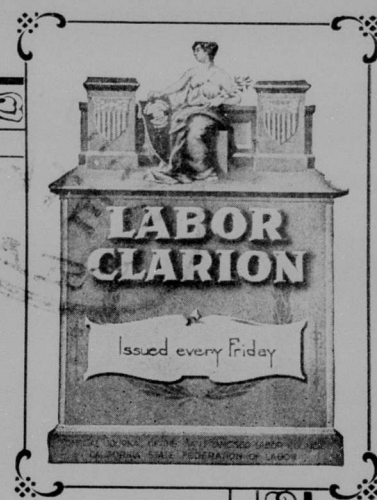
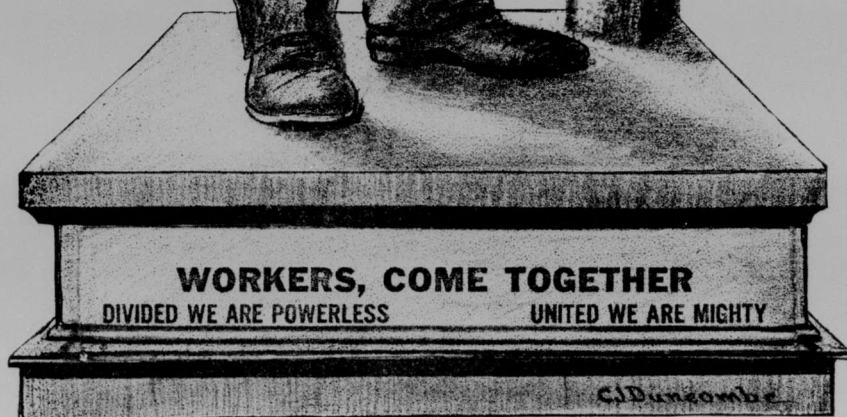


LABOR DAY

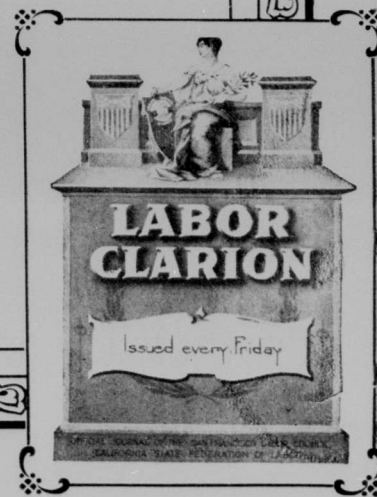
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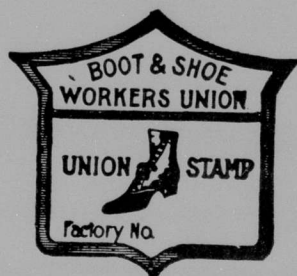
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-:- Labor Day and the War -:-

The trade unionists, and all toilers, of the United States can celebrate Labor Day this year in joy and thankfulness. We have spent the past year in peaceful construction, while our brothers of the Old World have filled the year with turmoil and destruction. We have been building up and improving the human race. They have been tearing down and brutalizing man. The toilers of the belligerent nations are not thus conducting themselves through choice. They love peace and abhor slaughter as we do, but they were precipitately plunged into the carnage without an opportunity to give expression to their wishes and desires in the premises, while we of the United States have been furnished time to convey to those who have in their hands the guiding of our destinies the mandate that our ship must be vigilantly held to the course of peace. Therefore joyously can we celebrate labor's own day, and thankful must we be for the glorious opportunity of doing so.

While the men of the Old World are killing and maiming, and the women weeping and suffering, and frenzy and hatred are being fanned to a flame, we are fortunate enough to be traveling the road of peace in calm and quiet, and should this day firmly dedicate ourselves to the task of so knitting the workers of the world together as to make impossible a repetition of such conflicts after this colossal reign of unreason has been brought to a close. The power to prevent wars is undoubtedly possessed by the men and women of labor if they can but put it to use and direct it into the proper channels. Up to the beginning of the world-war no really serious efforts were put forth in the direction of prevention, but so vividly has this conflict portrayed the horrors of war and the foolishness of it all, that there is now a well-defined desire to tackle the problem and stay with it until plans have been evolved that will inevitably lead to something effective. If the bloody struggle shall lead to such a consummation then it will not have been altogether in vain; and while our hearts go out in sorrow to our suffering brothers over the sea, we find happiness in our fortunate lot, and joy in the hope that the end of this war may mean the end of all wars, and that the workers of the future will all and always be builders and improvers of humanity rather than soldiers and destroyers of men.

The workers of the civilized world are organized to promote the welfare of the great mass of humble human

beings, to establish square dealing between employer and employee, to bring about justice in the industrial world, and lift the human race to a higher and better state of things, so that all men may live in comfort and peace and harmony and a genuine condition of brotherhood be ushered into the world. Anything that will tend to bring about these ends, that means real progress, then, comes within the scope of the legitimate activities of the labor movement. This being true, surely there could be no higher purpose, no more praiseworthy undertaking and no more beneficial action than a vigorous, intelligent and determined move to bring about the absolute prevention of war.

The workers of the United States, if we remain in our present neutral state, will be in a splendid position, after the war has been brought to a close, to bring about a better feeling between the workers of the Old World who are now at each other's throats. It will then be our privilege and our duty to promote harmony and fellowship in the working world, and so bring together the toilers of every land that no government will dare engage in war without first consulting them. If we can properly perform this duty we will truly live up to our ideals and serve humanity, and in this thought, and on this occasion, there is cause for joy and happiness on the part of the workers of America. Though a glance over the bloody field indicates the end is far away and the time distant when we can perform such a service, there can be nothing detrimental in giving thought to the task before us and planning as to how the work can best be done.

There is more need for unity on the part of the toilers of the world today than at any other time in history, and we of America are better situated, better equipped and better qualified to bring the toiling millions into friendly and harmonious agreement than are the workers of any other country. Owing to the cosmopolitan character of the membership of the American labor movement we can intimately reach them all, and point out the desirability of casting away all antipathy and clasping hands in mutual helpfulness.

It is a splendid condition we find ourselves in, and on this, labor's day for celebration, we can be thankful for the peace we have, joyful over the position we hold and happy because of the prospect spread out before us.

Greeks—and Their Gifts

By Grant Hamilton

Legislative Committeeman
American Federation of Labor

During the temporary cessation of the activities of the uplifters and philanthropists, who are waiting for the decision of the United States Supreme Court upon the constitutionality of minimum wage legislation, it will be profitable for the wage earners to consider carefully the nature of such legislation—to consider the source from which come these insistent demands for minimum wage legislation.

The heart and core of the movement is a group of professional social regulators who wish "to do things for (or to) the poor wage earners," and who, while arranging their halos, feel a fine glow of personal gratification in helping the unfortunate. In addition to this professional group there is a coterie of employers of unusual discernment and keen appreciation of the policies that will best promote "their" interests, which has given its endorsement to the regulation of wages in private employment by legislation. This in itself ought to be sufficient to arouse concern among wage earners, who are the persons most vitally interested in higher wages. Workers ought to receive higher wages—they must receive higher wages—but is there no other way than that arranged for manipulation by uplifters and those of like predilection?

There is another way by which betterment may come into the lives of those who do the world's work—through organization. By organization the changes that come into the working conditions of the workers correspond to the development within the lives of the workers. As the wage earner catches a vision of better things he reaches out to make them real. He himself grows in initiative, in assurance and in resourcefulness.

Organization develops character. It develops in the workers a knowledge and an appreciation of their power. It teaches them their rights and reveals their opportunities. It develops insistence and resistance.

The general establishment of regulation of wages and hours of work by governmental agencies will foster and induce dependence. It is conducive to inaction—to expecting some outside authority to take the initiative in correcting wrongs, preventing injustice and to assume responsibility for existing conditions. It deprives the wage earners of direct responsibility and power to regulate matters which vitally concern their lives and their welfare.

A peculiar danger threatens the wage earners of the United States in minimum wage legislation. Under our scheme of government the courts are ultimately the agents to which is entrusted the rights and the liberties of the people. This makes the courts the most powerful single governmental element.

The wage earners have had some bitter experiences with having the courts interpret industrial relations. Their assumption of the right to issue injunctions to regulate labor relations in industrial disputes and their interpretation of the Sherman anti-trust act so as to outlaw labor organizations and make criminal their normal activities, are warnings against empowering courts with authority to control industrial relations through court reviews and court decisions upon rulings and awards of labor commissions.

After having for years been hampered and injured by injunctions that forbade men to strike, to picket, to pay strike benefits, to meet peacefully to discuss their wrongs and methods of securing relief; after having been denied by the courts constitutional and necessary rights; after the many judicial decisions and opinions that have either directly or indirectly declared that the labor power of workers is necessary to the employers' right to do business, and since the right to do business has been interpreted as a property right, the labor power of employees has been made subject to all the regulations and interpretations intended for property.

After all these experiences are wage earners willing to delegate to governmental agencies control over wages and hours of work?

Under the American system, therefore, to delegate authority to governmental agencies is to agree to place ultimate control in the judiciary. Every such agency is infected with the American exaltation of the judiciary—every committee and every commission adopts the customs, the spirit and the methods of the judiciary. Wherever minimum wage legislation has been adopted court review has been provided in almost every case.

The wage earners of California have been somewhat dazzled by the virtues imputed to the legislative method of promoting their welfare. Though they firmly opposed minimum wage legislation, yet they inclined favorably to an eight-hour day in private employment. The recent attempt of California employers to secure control over apprentice regulation through the pernicious open shop bill is a forceful demonstration of how susceptible legislative regulation is to manipulation by employers.

During the last session of the Utah legislature an attempt to lengthen the work day in the mines came within an eyelash of being successful. The measure did unanimously pass the state senate, and was about to be railroaded through the house when a friend of labor objected, thereby affording opportunity for the workers to be heard in opposition to the infamous scheme, with the result that the measure was defeated.

The union printers of Sydney, Australia, are facing a serious situation. A decision has been rendered by the judge of an industrial arbitration court permitting apprentices to be indentured solely to operate linotype machines, thus destroying the apprenticeship regulations of the union, which provided opportunity for a thorough course of instruction and experience in every division of the composing room.

These experiences ought to convince the wage earners that they can trust their welfare only to economic action.

To be sure, organization, with its concomitant of benefits, does not yet embrace all of the workers, but the remedy for that is more organization. Let all skill, thought and resources be devoted to the work of organization, and none be lost in vain search for magic quick methods, and the new life in the cause of labor will bring wonderful impetus and development to the organized labor movement.

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Record of Supervisors

This record covers the period from January, 1912, to July 1, 1915.

The Supervisors taking office in January, 1912, were: Paul Bancroft, George E. Gallagher, J. Emmet Hayden, Oscar Hocks, Thomas Jennings, William H. McCarthy, Charles A. Murdock, Henry Payot and Alexander T. Vogelsang, who were elected for four years, their terms expiring in January, 1916. Also, Guido E. Caglieri, Andrew J. Gallagher, A. H. Giannini, Fred L. Hilmer, Adolph Koshland, Byron Mauzy, Ralph McLeran, Daniel C. Murphy and Edward L. Nolan, who were elected for two years, their terms expiring in January, 1914.

George E. Gallagher resigned his office in January, 1914, and was succeeded by John C. Kortick, whose term expires in January, 1916.

The nine Supervisors going out of office in January, 1914, were succeeded by the following: Con Deasy, Andrew J. Gallagher, Fred L. Hilmer, Charles Nelson, Ralph McLeran, Edward L. Nolan, James E. Power, Fred Suhr and John O. Walsh, whose terms expire in January, 1918.

In conformity with the principle to test a Supervisor's attitude on a question affecting labor only in those instances in which there was a real test of strength between those who favored and those who opposed labor's policy in the matter, we have omitted from consideration all roll calls upon which members of the Board voted unanimously.

The selected roll calls are numbered consecutively, the first 14 being a recapitulation of those published in the "Labor Clarion" of September 19, 1913.

The record is made up in two parts. The first part enumerates and describes the individual roll calls, explaining the question under consideration, labor's position on the question, and the vote of the Supervisors thereon. The second part summarizes what are deemed the good and bad votes of each supervisor and also the number of times being absent.

Part I—Roll Calls.

1. Proposed reduction of salaries in budget of 1913-14.

May 22, 1912. Hilmer moved that all salaries be restored to standards heretofore fixed. Motion carried, 9 ayes to 8 noes. The noes are bad votes. Organized labor favors fair wages for lower-paid city employees. At that time the cost of living was on the upgrade, many new positions for high-priced experts were being created, and it would have been the height of injustice to provide for such at the expense of the bulk of city employees.

Ayes—Caglieri, Andrew Gallagher, Hayden, Hilmer, Hocks, Mauzy, McLeran, Nolan, Vogelsang—9.

Noes—Bancroft, George Gallagher, Giannini, Koshland, McCarthy, Murdock, Murphy, Payot—8.

Absent—Jennings.

2. Municipal band concerts.

May 22, 1912. Koshland moved that \$10,000 be added to the budget, to provide music in the parks. Carried, by 10 ayes to 7 noes. The noes are bad votes. Labor favors the municipal policy of providing free recreation for the public, a policy approved by all progressive communities.

Ayes—Caglieri, Andrew Gallagher, Hayden, Hilmer, Hocks, Koshland, Mauzy, McLeran, Nolan, Vogelsang—10.

Noes—Bancroft, George Gallagher, Giannini, McCarthy, Murdock, Murphy, Payot—7.

Absent—Jennings.

3. Manner of providing the money for the band concerts,

May 22, 1912. Koshland moved that the money be taken from the urgent necessity fund. Carried, by 11 ayes to 6 noes. The noes are bad votes. Those who opposed the motion had no other source to suggest, and were opposed to any appropriation for the purpose.

Ayes—Caglieri, Andrew Gallagher, Hayden, Hilmer, Hocks, Koshland, Mauzy, McLeran, Murdock, Nolan, Vogelsang—11.

Noes—Bancroft, George Gallagher, Giannini, McCarthy, Murphy, Payot—6.

Absent—Jennings.

4. Fire drills in factories.

August 26, 1912. Mauzy moved that ordinance on the subject of fire drills be referred to fire

committee. Carried, by 11 ayes to 6 noes. The ayes are bad votes, as the object of the motion was to give concessions to department-store owners, who fought the measure and succeeded in having it amended.

Ayes—Bancroft, George Gallagher, Caglieri, Hayden, Hilmer, Jennings, Koshland, Mauzy, McCarthy, Murphy, Payot—11.

Noes—Andrew Gallagher, Hocks, McLeran, Murdock, Nolan, Vogelsang—6.

Absent—Giannini.

5. Relief for unemployed.

October 7, 1912. Payot introduced a resolution requesting finance committee to provide \$2,500 for relief during the ensuing winter. Adopted, by 11

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ayes to 5 noes. The noes are bad votes. The prospects for a bad winter for the unemployed were unmistakable. Subsequently the Board unanimously made this appropriation. Labor unions and private citizens also raised money for same purpose.

Ayes—Cagliari, Hayden, Hilmer, Hocks, Koshland, Mauzy, McLeran, Murdock, Nolan, Payot, Vogelsang—11.

Noes—Bancroft, George Gallagher, Giannini, Jennings, Murphy—5.

Absent—Andrew Gallagher, McCarthy.

6. Bonding limit.

October 15, 1912. Andrew J. Gallagher moved to amend a pending charter amendment in relation to the city's bonding limit so as to permit bonds outside the 15 per cent limit for acquisition of self-sustaining public utilities. Motion lost, by 2 ayes to 11 noes. The noes are bad votes, as, regardless of the merits of the question, nearly every member of the Board had pledged himself to such extension of the bonding limit.

Ayes—Cagliari, Andrew Gallagher—2.

Noes—Bancroft, George Gallagher, Hayden, Hocks, Jennings, Koshland, Mauzy, McLeran, Murdock, Murphy, Vogelsang—11.

Absent—Giannini, Hilmer, McCarthy, Nolan, Payot.

7. Control of municipal opera house.

January 27, 1913. Andrew J. Gallagher moved to amend Payot's resolution ordering the construction of the municipal opera house so that the city and not the Musical Association would control the management of the same. Amendment lost, by 2 ayes to 16 noes. The noes are bad votes. Labor's position was subsequently upheld by the Supreme Court.

Ayes—Andrew Gallagher, Nolan—2.

Noes—Bancroft, Cagliari, George Gallagher, Giannini, Hayden, Hilmer, Hocks, Jennings, Koshland, Mauzy, McLeran, McCarthy, Murdock, Murphy, Payot, Vogelsang—16.

8. Matter of Le Conte School.

May 5, 1913. Motion to repeal resolution appropriating the money for this school. Carried, by 15 ayes to 1 no. The ayes are bad votes, as the district had been promised the school, which was badly needed. The money was used for the Oriental school, a much less urgent improvement.

Ayes—Bancroft, Cagliari, Giannini, Hayden, Hilmer, Hocks, Jennings, Koshland, Mauzy, McLeran, Murdock, Murphy, Nolan, Payot, Vogelsang—15.

Noes—Andrew Gallagher—1.

Absent—George Gallagher, McCarthy.

9. Telephone operators.

May 20, 1913. Amendment to budget to pay telephone operators in police and electricity departments \$90 per month each. Lost, by 5 ayes to 13 noes. The noes are bad votes. The votes on these and similar proposed increases in salaries of low-paid city employees are eloquent reminders of the benevolent dispositions of certain city fathers, who often recommend increases in salaries of the "higherups."

Ayes—Andrew Gallagher, George Gallagher, Hilmer, Mauzy, Nolan—5.

Noes—Bancroft, Cagliari, Giannini, Hayden, Hocks, Jennings, Koshland, McCarthy, McLeran, Murdock, Murphy, Payot, Vogelsang—13.

10. Elevator operators.

May 20, 1913. Motion to increase salaries of elevator operators from \$80 to \$90 each. Carried, by 10 ayes to 8 noes. The noes are bad votes.

Ayes—Cagliari, Andrew Gallagher, George Gallagher, Hayden, Hilmer, Hocks, Koshland, Mauzy, McLeran, Nolan—10.

Noes—Bancroft, Giannini, Jennings, McCarthy, Murdock, Murphy, Payot, Vogelsang—8.

11. Janitors.

May 20, 1913. On second attempt, motion prevailed, by 12 ayes to 6 noes, to give janitors an increase of \$10 per month each. The noes are bad votes.

Ayes—Cagliari, Andrew Gallagher, George Gallagher, Giannini, Hayden, Hilmer, Hocks, Koshland, Mauzy, McLeran, Nolan, Vogelsang—12.

Noes—Bancroft, Jennings, McCarthy, Murdock, Murphy, Payot—6.

12. Linemen.

May 20, 1913. Proposed increase to linemen of \$12.50 per month each. Lost, by 9 ayes to 9 noes. The noes are bad votes.

Ayes—Andrew Gallagher, George Gallagher, Hayden, Hilmer, Hocks, Koshland, Mauzy, McLeran, Nolan—9.

Noes—Bancroft, Cagliari, Giannini, Jennings, McCarthy, Murdock, Murphy, Payot, Vogelsang—9.

13. Inspection of weights and measures.

June 30, 1913. By a vote of 12 ayes to 3 noes, the Board voted to put into effect an ordinance for inspection of weights and measures, which ordinance would be less effective than required under the new State law to take effect soon after. The Board had refused to enforce for a long time

an old ordinance on the subject, until it became evident it would have to provide inspection. The ayes are bad votes, by reason of said condition.

Ayes—Cagliari, George Gallagher, Giannini, Hayden, Hilmer, Jennings, Koshland, McCarthy, McLeran, Murdock, Murphy, Payot—12.

Noes—Andrew Gallagher, Nolan, Vogelsang—3.

Absent—Bancroft, Hocks, Mauzy.

14. Billboards.

August 18, 1913. Motion to refer the pending ordinance to the public welfare committee. Carried, by 10 ayes to 8 noes. The noes are bad votes. Labor protested strenuously against too drastic regulation on the subject. The vote was a test vote, and settled the question satisfactorily. Ayes—Cagliari, Andrew Gallagher, Hayden, Hilmer, Hocks, Mauzy, McLeran, Murdock, Nolan, Vogelsang—10.

Noes—Bancroft, George Gallagher, Giannini, Jennings, Koshland, McCarthy, Murphy, Payot—8.



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15. Half-fare for children on street cars.

May 4, 1914. Motion to postpone indefinitely Andrew J. Gallagher's ordinance on the subject. Carried, by 13 ayes to 5 noes. The ayes are bad votes, as this small reduction would have proven a great boon to the upbuilding of homes in the outlying districts.

Ayes—Bancroft, Hayden, Hilmer, Hocks, Jennings, Kortick, McCarthy, McLeran, Murdock, Nolan, Payot, Suhr, Vogelsang—13.

Noes—Deasy, Gallagher, Nelson, Power, Walsh—5.

16. Elevator men at City and County Hospital.

May 20, 1914. Walsh moved to amend Item 461 in the budget, giving an increase to these men from \$50 to \$60 per month each. Carried, by 12 ayes to 6 noes. The noes are bad votes.

Ayes—Deasy, Gallagher, Hilmer, Hocks, Kortick, McLeran, Nelson, Nolan, Power, Suhr, Vogelsang, Walsh—12.

Noes—Bancroft, Hayden, Jennings, McCarthy, Murdock, Payot—6.

17. Hostlers and telephone operators.

May 20, 1914. Gallagher moved that hostlers in police department receive an increase of \$5 per month. Carried, by 12 ayes to 6 noes. The noes are bad votes. By identical vote telephone operators in the department also received an increase of \$5 per month.

Ayes—Deasy, Gallagher, Hayden, Hilmer, Hocks, Kortick, McLeran, Nelson, Nolan, Power, Suhr, Walsh—12.

Noes—Bancroft, Jennings, McCarthy, Murdock, Payot, Vogelsang—6.

18. Telephone operators.

May 20, 1914. Gallagher moved that telephone operators in various city departments receive an increase of \$5 per month. Carried, by 14 ayes to 4 noes. The noes are bad votes.

Ayes—Deasy, Gallagher, Hayden, Hilmer, Hocks, Kortick, McLeran, Murdock, Nelson, Nolan, Payot, Power, Suhr, Walsh—14.

Noes—Bancroft, Jennings, McCarthy, Vogelsang—4.

19. Reduction of street car fares.

September 21, 1914. Motion to adopt minority report of public utilities committee favoring ordinance providing for sale of six street car tickets for a quarter or 25 tickets for a dollar. Lost, by 6 ayes to 12 noes. The noes are bad votes. The municipal road has clearly demonstrated its ability to operate profitably with a reduced fare. The United Railroads and the management of the municipal road joined hands in fighting the reduction.

Ayes—Deasy, Gallagher, Nelson, Nolan, Power, Walsh—6.

Noes—Bancroft, Hayden, Hilmer, Hocks, Jennings, Kortick, McCarthy, McLeran, Murdock, Payot, Suhr, Vogelsang—12.

20. Award of contract to Neal Publishing Co.

October 19, 1914. Motion to award contract to the Neal Co. for printing municipal record at \$2.49 per page. Carried, by 10 ayes to 8 noes. The ayes are bad votes, as they indicate disposition to favor the open shop.

Ayes—Bancroft, Hayden, Hilmer, Jennings, McCarthy, McLeran, Murdock, Payot, Suhr, Vogelsang—10.

Noes—Deasy, Gallagher, Hocks, Kortick, Nelson, Nolan, Power, Walsh—8.

21. Reconsideration of foregoing vote.

October 26, 1914. After reconsideration, Gallagher moved to award the contract to Rincon Publishing Co., at \$2.80 per page. Carried, by 10 ayes to 8 noes. The noes are bad votes. The quality of the work would justify the increased price, as the Neal Co. would under its bid be allowed to use its old plates instead of new composition.

Ayes—Deasy, Gallagher, Hocks, Kortick, McLeran, Nelson, Nolan, Power, Suhr, Walsh—10.

Noes—Bancroft, Hayden, Hilmer, Jennings, McCarthy, Murdock, Payot, Vogelsang—8.

22. Salaries of hydrant men.

January 22, 1915. Motion that proposed charter amendment to increase salaries of hydrant men be submitted to the voters for adoption or rejection. Passed, by 11 ayes to 1 no. The no is a bad vote. Labor asked for the submission of the amendment, and it was the policy of the Board to acquiesce in such requests, to save proponents the expense of securing petitions when evident that large numbers of voters favored the submission of a question. At any rate, employees of the city should not be denied the right to place their request for a raise in wages before their employer, the people of the city and county.

Ayes—Deasy, Gallagher, Hayden, Hocks, Kortick, McLeran, Murdock, Nelson, Power, Vogelsang, Walsh—11.

Noes—Bancroft—1.

Absent—Hilmer, Jennings, McCarthy, Nolan, Payot, Suhr—6.

23. Union label on city printing.

January 28, 1915. Motion to submit proposed

charter amendment requiring the union label on city printing. Carried, by 15 ayes to 3 noes. Those voting no would deny organized labor the right to submit such a question to the voters except by petition.

Ayes—Deasy, Gallagher, Hayden, Hilmer, Hocks, Kortick, McCarthy, McLeran, Nelson, Nolan, Payot Powers, Suhr, Vogelsang, Walsh—15.

Noes—Bancroft, Jennings, Murdock—3.

24. Final award to Neal Publishing Co.

March 29, 1915. Final award of contract for printing municipal records for fiscal year 1912-13 passed, by 10 ayes to 8 noes. The ayes are bad votes. There was no necessity to award the contract. Mr. George A. Tracy of the Typographical Union asked for a delay of one week to enable him to prove the desirability of resetting the forms and to use better grade of paper. Motion to recommit the matter was lost, by 9 ayes to 9 noes. Suhr went over to the 9 mem-

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bers who favored an immediate award, thereby securing final victory for the Neal Co.

Ayes—Bancroft, Hayden, Hilmer, Jennings, McCarthy, McLeran, Murdock, Payot, Suhr, Vogelsang—10.

Noes—Deasy, Gallagher, Hocks, Kortick, Nelson, Nolan, Power, Walsh—8.

Part II—Summary of Each Supervisor's Record on Foregoing Roll Calls.

Members Leaving the Board in January, 1914.

George E. Gallagher—Four good votes: 9, 10, 11, 12; nine bad votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14; one time absent: 8.

Guido E. Caglieri—Eight good votes: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 14; six bad votes: 4, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13; absent, none.

A. H. Giannini—One good vote: 11; eleven bad votes: 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14; two times absent: 4, 6.

Adolph Koshland—Six good votes: 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 12; eight bad votes: 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14; absent none.

Byron Mauzy—Nine good votes: 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14; four bad votes: 4, 6, 7, 8; one time absent: 13.

Daniel C. Murphy—Good votes, none; thirteen bad votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14; one time absent: 6.

Members Whose Terms Expire in January, 1916.

Paul Bancroft—Good votes, none; twenty-three bad votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24; one time absent: 13.

J. Emmet Hayden—Twelve good votes: 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 22, 23; twelve bad votes: 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 24; absent, none.

Oscar Hocks—Seventeen good votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24; six bad votes: 6, 7, 8, 9, 15, 19; one time absent: 13.

Thomas Jennings—Good votes, none; twenty bad votes: 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24; four times absent: 1, 2, 3, 22.

William H. McCarthy—One good vote: 23; nineteen bad votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24; four times absent: 5, 6, 8, 22.

Charles A. Murdock—Six good votes: 3, 4, 5, 14, 18, 22; eighteen bad votes: 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24; absent, none.

Henry Payot—Three good votes: 5, 18, 23; nineteen bad votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 24; two times absent: 6, 22.

Alexander T. Vogelsang—Eleven good votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 13, 14, 16, 22, 23; thirteen bad votes: 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24; absent, none.

John C. Kortick—Eight good votes: 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24; two bad votes: 15, 19; absent, none.

Members Whose Terms Expire in January, 1918.

Con Deasy—Ten good votes: 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24; bad votes, none; absent, none.

Andrew J. Gallagher—Twenty-three good votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24; bad votes, none; 1 time absent: 5.

Fred L. Hilmer—Thirteen good votes: 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 23; nine bad votes: 4, 7, 8, 13, 15, 19, 20, 21, 24; two times absent: 6, 22.

Ralph McLeran—Fifteen good votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23; nine bad votes: 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 19, 20, 24; absent, none.

Charles A. Nelson—Ten good votes: 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24; bad votes, none; absent, none.

Edward L. Nolan—Twenty good votes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23,

24; two bad votes: 8, 15; two times absent: 6, 22.

James E. Power—Ten good votes: 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24; bad votes, none; absent, none.

Fred Suhr—Five good votes: 16, 17, 18, 21, 23; four bad votes: 15, 19, 20, 24; one time absent: 22.

John O. Walsh—Ten good votes: 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24; bad votes, none; absent, none.

Compiled pursuant to instructions of the San Francisco Labor Council, by its law and legislative committee, and approved by the Council, August 20, 1915.

A. W. BROUILLET, Chairman,
THOMAS REILLY,
FRANK JUDSON,
R. H. BAKER,
FRANK H. AINSWORTH,
THEODORE JOHNSON, Secy.

LEADERSHIP OF IDEAS.

Attorney-General James Speed, one of the intimate friends and warmest political upholders of President Lincoln, "the best and greatest of men" he ever knew, wrote in 1866:

"It seems to me that the most difficult lesson for the would-be great men of this age to learn and understand is that the age of hero worship is past. . . . Leadership now and forever hereafter must be a different thing and requiring a different temperament and talents from those heretofore exhibited by great leaders. To accomplish present and lasting good, a man must not only believe that he is right but must be right. The calm and collected wisdom of this intelligent people is greater than that of any one man. Still each individual man must diligently seek to find out what is right, and fearlessly pursue it."

Suspensions amongst thoughts are like bats amongst birds; they ever fly by twilight.—Bacon.

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7:00 a. m.	*3:20 p. m.
*9:45 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
12:30 noon	*8:30 p. m.

Boats Leave Vallejo for San Francisco:

*7:30 a. m.	3:20 p. m.
9:45 a. m.	*6:00 p. m.
*12:30 noon	8:30 p. m.

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Syndicalism---A Reply

By Ira B. Cross, Ph. D.

Assistant Professor of Economics,
University of California

There is no question in any field of thought as difficult to discuss in a satisfactory manner as is that of anarchism, socialism or syndicalism. It is difficult because every advocate of a given propaganda has a different idea from every other advocate as to what constitutes the essence of the propaganda in question. Anarchists, socialists and syndicalists differ among themselves to a surprising extent as to the fundamentals of the philosophy and the meaning of their various movements. Hence in discussing the article, "What is Syndicalism?" by Austin Lewis, which appeared in the "California Outlook," we experience great difficulty from the very first because of the particular brand of syndicalism advanced by Mr. Lewis.

To read the statements made by Mr. Lewis and then to base thereon one's ideas as to the meaning and purpose of syndicalism, without having any further knowledge of the subject, would prove to be rather misleading, for the reason that Mr. Lewis would seemingly have us believe that syndicalism were a milk-and-water movement, out of which can come only the most satisfactory results for the workers in particular and for society in general.

Syndicalism is a combination of the philosophy and teachings of unionism, anarchism and socialism. From unionism it takes its advocacy of the organization of the workers on the field of industry into industrial unions as contrasted with the labor union and the trade union forms of organization. The labor union includes in its membership workers from various trades and from

various industries. The trade union accepts only workers of one craft, although they may be employed in various industries, such, for example, as the Iron Molders' Union. The industrial union includes as members all workers in one industry regardless of the kind of work they are doing. Thus today, for example, we have the United Mine Workers' Union, which includes in its membership all men working at mining, either above or under the ground, regardless of the character of the task being performed.

Syndicalism differs from the unionism of today, no matter what its kind, in that the latter attempts to secure better working conditions without desiring to destroy our present system of society, while the syndicalists plan to use the industrial union as a means of overthrowing our present system of industrial and social organization, and inaugurating another society for which the industrial union is to act as the germ cell around which all things are to be organized.

Syndicalism gets from socialism its advocacy of the class struggle, i. e., the idea that the workers and the employers have nothing in common, and also its advocacy of the idea that the workers, producing all exchange values, should abolish the present state of society and with it the capitalist class, so as to enable the workers in the future to receive all that they produce. Syndicalism differs from socialism in that it does not believe in political action, in the state or in the trade union movement.

Syndicalism gets from anarchism its opposition to political action and to the state, its advocacy of direct action, and its belief in a society of the

future based upon a system of voluntary co-operation. Direct action means that the workers by means of working class methods employed upon the industrial field shall secure their ends and shall change our social and industrial system without resorting to the use of the ballot, political action of any kind, representation through governmental officials, etc. Direct action may take place either through the agency of the general strike, the partial strike, or sabotage.

Strikes and Sabotage.

The general strike is a mass strike of all the workers in all the industries of a nation at a particular instant so as to tie up all production and thereby compel the employing class to grant the demands of the workers. This, as is easily seen, requires the thorough-going acceptance on the part of the workers of the class-struggle idea. Is the assumption that such a complete acceptance of the class-struggle point of view is possible or can be expected, justified, in the light of actual conditions?

All of us are more or less acquainted with the partial strike. We know what occurred at Paterson, N. J., at Lawrence, Mass., and at other places. Those are all instances of the partial strike. It is impossible to discuss the various methods which are advocated by the syndicalists in connection with the calling of both general and partial strikes.

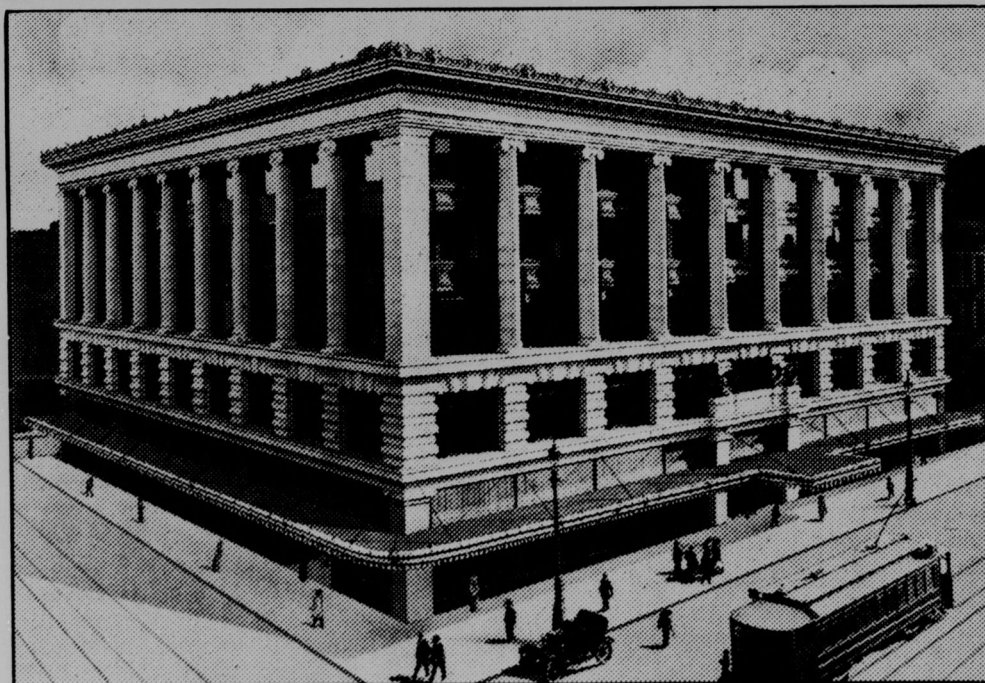
When we come to a discussion of sabotage, we find a practice advocated by the syndicalists which is not new but which has lately found a

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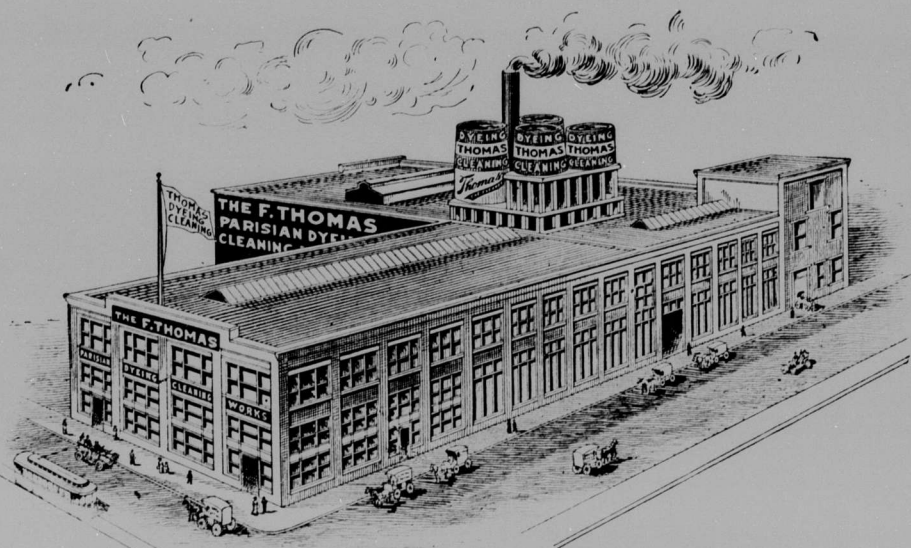
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much wider acceptance among the workers than ever before, regardless of whether or not they are syndicalists. Sabotage, roughly speaking, means the use of any method at the disposal of the workers to force the capitalists to their knees, and ultimately to abolish the capitalist class. It ranges from putting oil in bread, or sand on the bearing of a machine, to the restriction of output or any other practice which will disorganize production, make it more expensive, and ultimately cause financial ruin to the employer.

Mr. Lewis contends that sabotage is an obsolete weapon; that it plays no part in the philosophy of the British or American syndicalists; that it is no longer effective; that it belongs to a period of individual craft industry and not to one where the industrial system is dependent on the organization, discipline and co-ordination of large groups of workers. Whether or not it is considered as playing a part in the philosophy of the English or American syndicalists depends solely upon whose point of view one accepts. One finds syndicalists in all countries believing in and preaching the methods of sabotage. I have found it to be universally accepted by those syndicalists with whom I have conversed that sabotage is not an obsolete weapon. It is being used more and more each day, as Mr. Lewis undoubtedly realizes from his contact with the labor world. Sabotage is not adapted to an era of individual craft industry. One man cannot, as a rule, bring financial ruin to his employer by using the methods of sabotage. Its effectiveness depends solely upon its use by workers in the mass, and such is possible only under a system of industry dependent upon the co-ordination of large groups of workers. The decline of industrial skill did not, as Lewis claims, make sabotage impossible; it made it increasingly possible because of the grouping together of large masses of unskilled laborers, who have little or no personal

interest in their work and who can therefore be much more easily reached by the propaganda of the advocates of sabotage. Syndicalism without sabotage is about as inane and denatured as an ice cream soda without the ice cream.

Objections to Syndicalism.

The objections to syndicalism are not directed against the ideal of the movement; for it seeks, in short, to secure more of the good things of life for the workers than they have at the present time. With such an ideal all movements for social betterment have much in common. The arguments against syndicalism must therefore be directed (1) against the methods advocated, by means of which it is hoped to bring about a syndicalistic society, and (2) against the fundamental principles underlying the foundations of that New Society.

First of all, then, let us take up the methods advocated.

Industrial unionism, as such, is not to be feared. By some authorities in the field of labor it is considered merely to be a better and a much more effective method of organizing the workers so as to give them greater bargaining power in dealing with the employer. John Mitchell, as head of the United Mine Workers' Union, an industrial union, was no different in his point of view as regards our present society than was James Lynch, the head of the International Typographical Union, a trade union. But industrial unionism, coupled with a determination to use the union in every possible manner for the overthrow of our present society and thereafter building up a future society based upon the industrial union as the germ cell, is indeed something vastly different and would be something to be feared if there were any possibility of its becoming a reality. There is no noticeable tendency today towards industrial unionism. There are a few such organizations in existence, but

their number has not tended to increase at the rate prophesied for decades past. Even in the Brewery Workers' Union, an industrial organization, most frequently cited by the advocates of industrial unionism, it is found desirable to divide the international organization into three distinct craft or trade unions, i. e., the brewers and malsters proper, the beer bottlers, and the brewery drivers. In any city of size each of these branch unions will be found to be in existence, dealing with the affairs of their own particular craft. If there is a tendency of any sort in the field of unionism today, it is towards an integration or combination of various unions, always along trade or craft lines, and never along the lines of industry.

Tendency to Combine.

We find the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters combining with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Lasters' International Union with the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers combining with the United Association of Plumbers, etc., and so on through possibly eight or ten more of such combinations. But it will be noted that the combination is along craft or trade lines and not along industrial lines. What has the plumber in common with the machinist when the latter is eager for an increase in wages? Theoretically he has a "class interest," but practically his class interest is so slight as to have no influence on his point of view or on his actions. The Knights of Labor found it impossible to have effective unionism with all sorts of workers grouped together in the same local organization. It is admitted that industrial conditions have changed since that time in many regards, but the contention still holds true that only where the industrial interests of various classes of workers in any one industry are inseparably bound up with each

other is an industrial union possible and effective. It is a truism that under all circumstances we tend to associate with those with whom we think we have most in common, not necessarily with those with whom according to others we have most in common. It is this which has interfered with, and will continue to interfere with, the spread of the idea of industrial unionism.

Without industrial unionism, is the general strike possible? Without it there might possibly be a general strike to prevent war or to secure universal suffrage, but neither is a matter with which syndicalism is much concerned. It does not believe in the ballot, and it is interested only in those things which will aid in bringing about the syndicalist society. Without industrial unionism, without the widespread acceptance of the class-struggle philosophy, a general strike would be impossible.

Strike Failures.

The partial strike, even when declared by an industrial union, is becoming less and less effective. So long as the organized workers opposed the small individual employer they could do so successfully, but with the combination and integration of industry, with the formation of employers' associations and trusts, strikes of all kinds have become less successful. Will not these same forces, as well as others, greatly affect the situation in the future and make increasingly unsuccessful the outcome of the strikes of the workers? Unions today are finding it difficult to hold their membership. The United States Steel Corporation, the members of the Erectors' Association, the Ford Automobile Company, and others, by their open-shop policy are assisting in the breaking up of the unions. Welfare work by the employers, old-age pensions, benefits of various sorts, labor legislation, are all causing the worker to rely less and less upon the labor organization, thus rendering less and less likely the successful outcome of the efforts to organize and

strike the workers. I do not state whether or not I deem these tendencies to be either good or bad; I am merely trying to point out certain facts in our present society which seem to me to run counter to the claims of the syndicalists.

The third part of our argument has to do with the practices of sabotage. Inasmuch as Mr. Lewis does not accept sabotage as being an integral part of the syndicalist philosophy, the following paragraph need not concern him.

Concerning Sabotage.

The only justification that sabotage can have or has ever had is that the end justifies the means employed. Many a criminal has attempted to justify his acts in the same way. The workers through the agency of sabotage compel the employer to grant their demands, and finally, perhaps, force him from his position as employer. Sabotage is unethical whether judged from the standpoint of the ethics of the employing or of the employed class. True, certain employers today follow unethical practices in business matters, but that is no justification for the workers doing likewise. Sabotage is a complete negation of all moral values, capitalist as well as proletarian. The workers, according to its teachings, employ underhanded and deceitful methods of bringing the employer to his knees. They "beat the game" regardless of the methods employed. What assurance are we given that once having learned such practices they will not adopt them as part of their customs and traditions and thus make it possible for such practices to play a most important part in the quarrels between factions in the syndicalist society, thus resulting in the demoralization of industry in such a society? If sabotage is an excellent weapon to use against the capitalistic enemies of the working class, why would it not prove to be just as effective in the hands of the minority faction under syndicalism in the attacks of the minority upon the majority

faction? If it can be used to demoralize industry today, why not in the future, once the workers have accepted it as part and parcel of their philosophy? Such teachings can have no place in a constructive social philosophy.

The last part of our argument has to do with some of the features of the industrial and social organization advocated as the ideal society of the syndicalist. Here again we meet with many conflicting ideas and ideals, so that it will be necessary for us to concern ourselves only with the more generally accepted features of the proposed scheme of things.

The Syndicalist Society.

The syndicalist ideal society is based upon the principle of voluntary co-operation. There is to be no privately-owned, collectively-owned or governmentally-owned industry under syndicalism. The various industries are to be run by the syndicates or individual groups of workers engaged therein. The coal miners will run the coal mines, the railroad employees the railroads, the cooks and waiters the restaurants, and so on ad infinitum. In brief, each industrial unit is to be run by the workers connected with that unit. There would be no capitalists. How the workers are to secure possession of the industries is another question which need not concern us in this place.

The closest approximation which we have to that ideal at the present time is seen in certain co-operative ventures where only the workers connected with the establishment own the plant, choose their foremen, and manage the enterprise. Expand this idea a million fold, apply it to all phases of industry, and you have a rough idea of what the syndicalists propose. Theoretically there can be no objections to the principles of voluntary co-operation. They reason out nicely and they sound pleasantly to the uninitiated. Practically there are many objections. Voluntary co-operation has been tried under varying circum-

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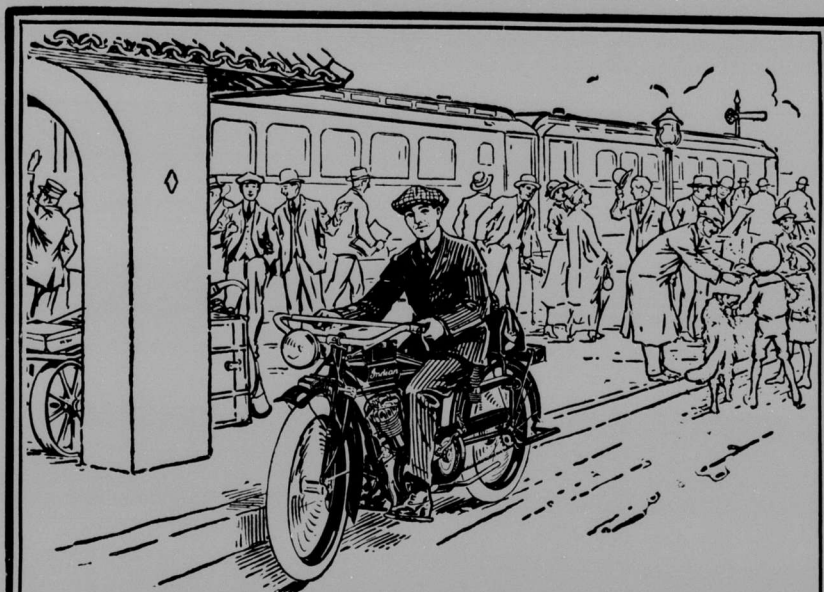
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stances in all civilized countries, and one has yet to find any instance where, because of itself, it has proven to be an unqualified success. The Rochdale Wholesale Company of England, so frequently cited by co-operators as the example par excellence of the successful working of co-operative principles, is not a true co-operative enterprise. Many of its employees are wage earners, not stockholders, and have no voice whatsoever in the management of the concern. The same is true of practically every co-operative store and enterprise in existence. There are some exceptions, it is true, but it is these very exceptions that have always experienced the highest death rate.

Workers and Industries.

Can the workers of the nation manage and operate our industries? All will gladly admit that there are many abuses in industry and business today, that all shops, stores, mines and railroads are not run as they should be if ideal conditions could only exist; that all industrial plants are not perfect in their operation. These facts in no wise affect the argument under consideration. The question is whether or not the syndicates could do, not better than is being done today, but could they do as well. Could the workers choose their foremen, fix their hours, wages, working conditions, etc., and do it in such a manner as not to demoralize industry and commerce, to say nothing of the possible effects upon the rest of our social fabric? True, the men today who manage industry are not its owners; they are the superintendents, the foremen, the bosses; they are the hired men—working-men as it were—and the syndicalists claim that these men could be secured to manage industry in the future. Could they, and would they? Would the workers be wise enough to select the efficient, capable manager? Do the co-operative groups do it today? Do the unions do it? Do the people in politics elect the best man to office,

or is it all too frequently a case of the inefficient and worthless politician defeating the efficient candidate who knows not how to stoop to cheap methods of gaining popularity with the voters? Anyone who has watched the voters choosing their officials, and who has later watched the city councils, the legislatures and Congress at work cannot help but marvel at the fact that the various branches of our government move along as satisfactorily as they do. All authorities are a unit in the declaration that democracy does not know how to secure efficient government. Inefficiency in government seldom affects industry, but what could we expect to result if we had the workers choosing their managers, foremen, etc.? Could we expect them to have suddenly become ideal characters and eager to vote for only the capable but unpopular administrative genius, as opposed to the popular but ignorant politician? Could we expect them to vote with an eye to the future rather than to the immediate present? It is admitted that all boards of directors do not today always choose the most efficient managers and foremen, but those who cannot show dividends and "make good" are usually replaced by those who can do so. If the workers were in such complete control of industry as the syndicalist advocates, how high would they shove their wages? To what extent would they reduce their hours? All human nature desires as much for as little as it is compelled to give. Who would decide on the upper and lower limits of things under a syndicalist regime? Will one group of workers compete with another in the same line of industry? Will one industry as a whole "hold up" other industries? For example, will the railroad employees raise their wages to such a level that railroad rates will have to be made prohibitive so as to meet the increase? Will the coal miners practice sabotage against the railroad employees so as to compel them to lower the

rates on coal, such sabotage practices taking any of a number of different forms?

Give complete control over industry to the workers, and but one thing could inevitably happen, and that would be utter demoralization, not only of industry, but of society as a whole. We can stand inferior and corrupt legislators, councilmen and other public officials, because their acts as a rule do not affect our bread and butter, but disorganize industry by means of syndicalistic practices and we disarrange all of our relations with each other; we bring chaos into every phase of our existence as members of the social body.

A great mind, and one which is conscious of its own worth, does not avenge an injury, because it does not feel it.—Seneca.

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:-: Tuberculosis and Wage Earners :-:

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"The subject upon which I am to address you this evening is one which must in the very nature of things be handled largely by the medical profession, though I am to discuss 'Tuberculosis and the Wage Earner' from the standpoint of a layman.

"Previous to about fifteen years ago the trade unions paid little or no attention to sanitary conditions in the workshop, devoting their energies almost exclusively to the fixing of hours of labor, scales of wages and such other matters as had to do with the economic welfare of the workers, without regard to health. Well do I remember the room in which I learned my trade, that of a printer. There were four solid walls, no windows, no opportunity for the entrance of fresh air, artificial lighting being as necessary during the day, when God's sun shone brightly, as during the night when King Darkness held sway throughout America. I worked in that room for more than four years, during which time its floor had been scrubbed but once. It was a room of about twenty-five by twenty-five feet, and on an average occupied by eleven men from ten to twelve hours daily; a really filthy place, yet one which, being visited by persons familiar with composing rooms of those days, excited little or no comment, so common was the sight. During the four years of my apprenticeship in that composing room two of the force died of tuberculosis, and during late years I have wondered how any of us escaped a similar fate. However, about fifteen years ago the International Typographical Union, because of close contact information gained from its home at Colorado Springs—an institution worth more than a million dollars, equipped and maintained by the union—a vigorous fight for sanitary conditions was inaugurated. The membership was advised from the international headquarters that 'We now advise our membership, owing to the experience we have had in the cases that have come before us, that while they may be conservative in pressing wage scales and demands for reduction of hours, to be absolutely radical in demanding sanitary conditions in the workshop.'

"This advice brought forth fruit. The agitation, of course, was weak and vacillating at first, but gradually grew in volume and force until today sanitation is a cardinal principle and the dominating policy of the Typographical Union.

"Local unions of the International Typographical Union, of which there are more than seven hundred, are working through tuberculosis committees, and these committees aim to get before the local members the great danger of working in filthy and poorly ventilated composing rooms, and to also urge upon employers the necessity for reforms in this respect. Where employers refuse to act, our local unions are advised to instruct their tuberculosis committees to go direct to the boards of health and insist on action by these official bureaus. As a result, the physical character of the composing rooms is improving, and employers are realizing that healthy workmen are a good business asset. This may be a selfish view, but if selfishness will accomplish the object sought it will all redound to the benefit of the wage worker, in that it will secure for him healthy, pleasant and comfortable quarters in which to earn his livelihood.

"While the Typographical Union has the distinction of being the pioneer among trade unions

in the fight against the Great White Plague, and perhaps is the most determined, systematic and persistent fighter among them today, many others are doing excellent service in the war against consumption. And in this connection let me call your attention to the great battle still raging between the employers and the United Garment Workers of America throughout the United States, which at one time involved 200,000 men, women and children who earn their livelihood in the clothing and kindred trades, and which at the present moment has 60,000 workers out on strike. This strike has as its basis sanitary working conditions. It is an effort to do away with the vicious 'home work' scheme of the

cheap-labor huckstering employers in this line of industry, which has been a potent factor in the spreading of tuberculosis throughout the nation, and, I might say, the entire world, because garments manufactured under these terrible conditions go to every quarter of the globe. About one hundred and twenty-five thousand of the garment workers in New York City have already won their point, as have smaller numbers in various other localities. Another source of trouble to the garment workers, and one which spreads consumption far and wide, is the system which prevails in many States of leasing to contractors the services of prisoners. According to the latest available figures there are in our penitentiaries

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fifteen thousand consumptives, the great majority of whom are engaged in the manufacture of clothing for general use. Such garments, in most cases, are manufactured under disgusting sanitary conditions and are responsible to no small extent for the spread of tuberculosis. When it is understood that each of these fifteen thousand consumptives expectorates from two million to three million of the germs during the course of twenty-four hours, the necessity for vigilance is apparent. There is but one way to make sure you are not purchasing garments made under such sanitary conditions, and that is by demanding the union label on the garment. The union insists upon sanitary conditions, and this not only protects its membership but the general public as well. It should be borne in mind that the prisons where consumptives are confined send out annually 7,000,000 pairs of shoes of every description, 21,000,000 cigars, 10,000,000 pairs of stockings, 2,000,000 pairs of overalls, 1,000,000 pairs of trousers, 4,000,000 shirts, and half a million petticoats, and frequently the dried sputum of consumptives is scraped off the garments at the packing houses before shipment.

"Dr. Irving Fisher, professor of political economy at Yale University, has been investigating the cost of the ravages of the White Plague in lives and money, and the minimum he furnishes is so startling as to be almost unbelievable, as he says there are 155,000 lives lost in this manner every year, carrying with them a financial loss of more than one billion dollars, and when this figure is compared with \$600,000,000, the cost of operating our national government for a like period, some idea of the awful penalty we are paying for our negligence may be secured.

"Tuberculosis is nothing if not an economic disease, as numerous investigations have proven that its victims are those who work long hours under unsanitary conditions, which use up the vitality of the workers, and this situation is usually aggravated with an insufficient income whereby proper nourishment and treatment can be secured in order to combat the drain upon the physical system consequent upon the unhealthy surroundings wherein the workers are forced to spend the best part of their lives.

"The loss in wages in a single year to those engaged in the wage earning occupations who died from tuberculosis in California amounted to almost \$3,000,000. This is shown by a report just completed by Dr. Snow, secretary of the State Board of Health.

"Almost one-third of the total loss, \$844,000, fell upon those engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries. Over half a million fell upon those engaged in agriculture, transportation and other outdoor pursuits. Over a quarter of a million was lost to those engaged in clerical and general office work. The loss of the professions amounted to \$208,000, and for women workers it was \$138,000.

"The average age of those who died of tuberculosis in California is thirty-six years, or twelve years less than the general average time of death. Dr. Snow figures that in this twelve years those who died would have earned \$39,618,000.

"There is, however, hope for improvement in this particular line because of the activity of the trade union movement, which is constantly bringing to the attention of the employer and the public the great danger of unsanitary workshops. The people but need know the danger when they will take steps to check it.

"In conclusion I would give you a few words of advice:

"Insist upon having an abundance of fresh air in the office or factory where you are employed. Agitate for it. Fresh air prevents consumption.

"If you are employed where a large number of other men and women are employed, and the office or factory or workshop is poorly lighted and ventilated and is not kept clean, agitate for better

conditions. Also, report the place to the health authorities and to your union, if you are a union man.

"Do not work in a dusty place. If you are a mechanic, insist upon protection from the dust at your work. If you are a polisher or grinder, refuse to work on wheels not equipped with blowers or suckers.

"Cuspidors in office, shop or factory should always contain a disinfecting solution. A good disinfectant is a five per cent solution of carbolic acid—that is six teaspoonfuls to a pint of water. This solution will kill germs of tuberculosis. Cuspidors should be cleaned every day with boiling water.

"Many persons overwork. Persons who have diseases like la grippe or typhoid often return to their work before they are fully recovered, and such persons fall easy victims to tuberculosis.

"Some persons are born with weak constitutions. All such should seek out-of-doors work.

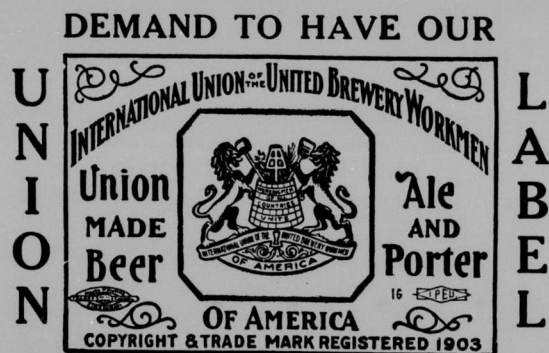
"Do not work seven days per week. Live one day each week for yourself, in the open air if possible.

"If the cellar of the house is damp, or the walls of the house are damp, or if there are any dark rooms in the house where light and air cannot be admitted, remedy the condition at once.

"Tuberculosis is more commonly known as consumption, from the fact that the disease 'consumes.' While generally it is a disease of the lungs, it may affect other parts of the body.

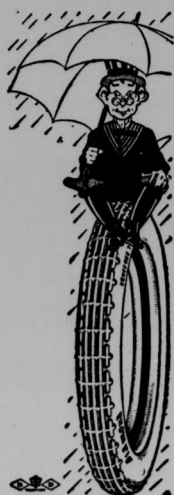
"Consumption is an infectious or communicable disease. This means that it may be communicated from the sick to the well. It can always be prevented. Always in its earlier stages, and sometimes in its secondary stages, it can be cured, but always bear in mind 'an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.' Practice prevention yourself and insist that the workshop shall make it possible for you so to do. I thank you for your kind attention."

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The Unpersuadable Judge

-:-

By Theodore Johnson

The recent decision of the California Supreme Court in the case of *Western Indemnity Company vs. Pillsbury, French and Weinstock*, members of the Industrial Accident Commission, filed August 4, 1915, and sustaining the constitutionality of the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act of 1913, known among labor people as the Boynton Compulsory Compensation Act, is generally considered a great victory for labor and social progress in view of the fact that six out of seven justices concurred in pronouncing the law valid. A closer investigation of the three different opinions filed in the case will reveal, however, that only by something akin to good fortune, or perhaps the good judgment of those who drafted the law or contributed to its passage did it escape the fate of being held invalid by a majority of the court.

The principal sustaining opinion, written by Justice Sloss, is concurred in by Chief Justice Angelotti and Justice Lawlor, while Justices Shaw, Lorigan and Melvin, in a separate opinion written by Shaw, find it necessary to disagree with the reasoning of the first-mentioned three judges, and place the validity of the law chiefly on its insurance feature. Justice Henshaw, in a lengthy dissenting opinion, disagrees entirely with the reasoning in the Sloss opinion, considers the insurance scheme insufficient, and, therefore, holds the law to be void. Hence, there is great likelihood that, if the sponsors of the Boynton Act had accepted the suggestion of State Senator Leroy A. Wright and enacted separate statutes for the compensation, insurance and safety provisions, not one, but four judges of the Supreme Court would, in accordance with their views expressed in this decision, have felt themselves bound to declare the scheme of compensation contained in Sections 12 to 35 inclusive of said Act unconstitutional and in conflict with the fourteenth amendment.

In writing his dissenting opinion, Justice Henshaw disclaims any intention of "unsettling confidence in a court," but says that "in the instant case the momentous nature of the constitutional questions involved imposes the duty of speech."

The judge approves of the reasoning of the Washington Supreme Court in the case of *State v. Clausen*, 68 Wash. 156, sustaining the Washington compulsory compensation and insurance statute. The first task he sets before himself is to point out the differences between the Washington and the California statute, and to discredit the latter by means of reasoning employed by the New York Supreme Court in the case of *Ives v. South Buffalo Ry. Co.*, 201 N. Y. 271.

It would be beyond the limits of available space to go into the details of Henshaw's points, wherefore this review must be restricted to a consideration of a few salient and trenchant points whereby the judge hopes to refute the arguments of those who support the Boynton Act.

In analyzing the *Ives* case he holds that "our case is essentially the *Ives* case." He admits, however, that "here, as subsequently in New York by constitutional amendment, the difficulties with the law arising under the State constitution have been eliminated by making the law, in effect, a part of the constitution. The Court of Appeals of New York has affirmed the constitutionality of its new law based on this constitutional amendment in the recent case of *Jensen v. Southern Pacific Company*, decided July 13, 1915. * * * This, however, does not dispose of the argument that both laws may nevertheless do violence to the Federal constitution,

but Judge Henshaw explains that the decision in the *Jensen* case "turns to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Noble State Bank* for its support, after reasoning apparently that the compulsory scheme of insurance in the new (New York) act does away with the vice of the imposition of direct pecuniary liability without fault." It follows that the judge is willing to admit, provided the United States Supreme Court should uphold the *Jensen* decision, that a liability, created either under the police power, as in the Washington statute, or under the constitutional provision, as in the new New York statute, and which imposes upon employers in hazardous or extra-hazardous employments the burden to com-

pensate for injuries to employees irrespective of the fault of either party, or at least the fault of the employer and those for whom he may be responsible, is constitutional if such burden is not imposed directly but in the shape of a tax or compulsory contribution like an insurance premium proportioned to the risk of the employment, such tax or contribution to go into a fund charged with compensating the injured employees or their dependents.

It is stated that the new New York law and the California law are similar, except that the New York law applies only to certain hazardous employments. To justify this assumption that this difference is fatal to the Boynton Act, he tenta-

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tively advances the argument that in hazardous occupations the employees are "too dependent upon their wages to seek safer employment and therefore have greater need for compensatory assistance."

The judge must have but little understanding and experience regarding modern industrial conditions to argue in this manner. Not only are wage earners dependent upon their wages in practically all employments, but when injury occurs (and no employment is immune from accidents), the need is equally pressing in the comparatively safer as in the more hazardous employment. Hence, the fine argument spun by Judge Henshaw is not true as a fact nor plausible in theory. He does not state any other reason for the distinction, and assuming it to be correct proceeds to state: "But our (the California) law nowhere, nor in the remotest degree, exercises this amount of selection and discrimination, but bestows its bounty upon all." He says he is "utterly unable to perceive how a liability (held by him) primarily illegal and void may be metamorphosed into a legal liability by a compulsory law requiring the employer to insure against it," and concludes with the statement that "the element of insurance is the importation into the discussion of a false and irrelevant quantity. If the primary liability is legal it requires no appeal to the insurance provisions for its support. If it is not legal, then the argument is simply a declaration that an illegal liability is made legal because it may or must be insured against." This seems to dispose of the Shaw opinion, and should logically land its supporters in the lap of Henshaw. The argument rests, however, on the fundamental concept that there exists really a constitutional difference between what are termed hazardous and ordinary employments. On this point Henshaw is not convincing, and the Sloss opinion seems to accord more fully with the new spirit of legal reasoning sustaining modern compensation systems.

The Sloss opinion meets fully Henshaw's reasoning in this manner: "If there be any force in the argument that the Washington scheme is a reasonable burden upon the employer, while the imposition upon him of direct liability is unreasonable and arbitrary, the contention is fully met by pointing out that under our law each employer has the option of limiting the burden within precisely the same bounds as those fixed by the system in force in Washington." Sloss points out, further, that the New York statute give a number of options like the California law, the only difference being that instead of imposing the direct liability for compensation as the alternative for not adopting the insurance options, the New York law makes the employer liable in an action for damages in which he is deprived of the defenses of contributory negligence, assumed risk and negligence of a fellow-servant. It follows that the insurance provisions are not determinative of this controversy, and that four out of the seven judges agree in this view.

Judge Henshaw concedes that "a liability may be created and placed upon an individual without fault on his part," citing 183 U. S. 582 and also the Washington and Ives cases. But he objects strenuously to the liability created in the Boynton Act. This liability, he thinks, is "in no sense an exercise of the police power" such as in the cases referred to, which acknowledge the propriety of such liability under the police power and subject only to the restrictions of the fourteenth amendment, which means that every exercise of the power must be reasonable. Because the Sloss opinion speaks of this created liability as "revolutionary" and bases its legality on express constitutional provision, adopted in October, 1911, Henshaw sees an opportunity to overcome the reasoning of Sloss and uses the Washington case as the point of attack. The law of Washington acknowledgedly derives its validity from the police power alone, while both the California

law and the later New York law are based upon recent specific constitutional amendments. From this, Henshaw intimates most emphatically that the two last-mentioned laws are not referable at all to the police power.

With all due respect to his learning, Judge Henshaw is in serious error by insisting upon this distinction. His position is equivalent to saying that the so-called police power changes its nature and character whenever any of its subject matters receives constitutional sanction, definition or specification. It must be admitted by all that under the unbroken line of decisions of all courts the police power cannot thus be exhausted. The mere fact that a part of the police power is defined in the constitution does not deprive it of any of its attributes, qualities or operative effect. An examination of the California and other constitutions will convince the least scholarly person that such instruments are replete with instances of specific declarations, limitations or amplifications of the various branches

of the police power, which as therein defined and expressed are binding upon the judiciary as well as the legislature. What are we then to think of this singular assertion from Judge Henshaw: "I think that the protagonists of this constitutional provision were the better reasoners when they caused their views to be embodied in a constitutional enactment and did not trust to a mere act of the legislature referable to the police power?"

And what would the judge say if he should learn from the author of that amendment, Prof. Thomas Harrison Reed, that the object of the constitutional amendment was not to limit the action of the legislature but to limit the power of future judges to declare any such law unconstitutional, like the New York court did in the Ives decision, which at that time had fallen ripe from the source of Henshaw's main argument.

The judge is in his proper element when he expounds, as he does at great length, the reasoning of the Ives case. The argument is not difficult

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to state in a few words, and refute them in equally brief language. The New York court bases its decision on this brief and bald principle: "The property of A cannot be taken from him by law and given to B, where A has committed no wrong against B." We reply: "If A uses B as his property, why should not A keep B in repair?" To require an employer to compensate an injured employee when the employer is not at fault is, according to Henshaw and his confreres, the height of social injustice. In passing we may observe that there is held to be no proof of injustice, but the height of social virtue, to subject citizens to military rules, perhaps deprive them of their lives, when the country engages in war, and no life need be compensated by the State except as a matter of grace. In industrial life an employer sets in motion certain instrumentalities which he employs for the purpose of gain. Among such instrumentalities, under present day conditions, he hires labor; in past ages he bought slaves. In either case, the employer retains the fruits of the labor of his employees, and deems himself having fulfilled his duties to the law when feeding and caring for the slave, or paying the modern laborer his wage. With the progress of social and political conditions, these rude relations were not permitted to obtain in this simple and neglected fashion. The State, under its police and sovereign authority, exercises regulatory powers over the relations between employers and employees. As modern industry has multiplied the dangers and risks, as well as other effects of employment, it has also multiplied the productiveness and profitableness of the labor employed. The master still retains the fruits of labor which the laborer is deemed to waive by accepting the wage. The varied and complicated conditions of industry, calling for monopolization and specialization, in various forms, of the instrumentalities of trades, occupations and commerce, has also produced a greater dependency than formerly among employees upon the good will and resources of employers. A modern state takes cognizance of the changing conditions, and imposes its regulations for the benefit of society and the individuals subject thereto. Hence the rise of compensation legislation to provide a better system in distributing the inevitable burdens of industrial accidents. It is one of the oldest principles of the common law as well as the civil law that no man should use his property to the injury of his neighbor. It matters little upon what principle legal philosophers base the laws providing for compensation for industrial accidents, such laws are already an established institution. Though comparatively new in this country, they are now existent in 20 States, and have been upheld by local and State courts. One case has reached the Supreme Court of the United States. The case is that of Jeffrey Manufacturing Company v. Blagg, 35 Supreme Court Reporter, 167, in which the Ohio compensation act was unanimously sustained, although the discrimination complained of in that law must, according to Henshaw, be extremely arbitrary, as it consists in drawing a line between employers employing five or more persons and those employing less than five. In approving the act, Justice Day says: "It is one of the laws which has become more or less common in the States, and aims to substitute a method of compensation, by means of investigation and hearing before a board, for what was regarded as an unfair and adequate system based upon statutes or the common law."

It is confidently expected that our California law will be upheld in the same bold and unequivocal manner against all the supposed terrors of the fourteenth amendment and the prejudices of reactionary judges, whose only consolation may prove to have written in red ink across the pages of their unconvincing opinions the memorable words of Justice McKenna of the Supreme Court

of the United States in the case of German Alliance Insurance Company v. Lewis, decided April 20, 1914, to-wit: "Against that conservatism of the mind which puts to question every new act of regulatory legislation, and regards the legislation invalid or dangerous until it has become familiar, government—State and national—has pressed on in the general welfare, and our reports are full of cases where in instance after instance the exercise of regulation was resisted, and yet sustained against attacks asserted to be justified by the Constitution of the United States. The dread of the moment having passed, no one is now heard to say that rights were restrained or their constitutional guarantees impaired." (35 Supreme Court Reporter, 618.)

In that case the court declared that the business of fire insurance is so far affected with a public interest as to justify regulation of its rates. Is there a man or a judge so out of touch with modern industrial conditions as to reasonably

conclude that respecting hazards to human life more fully than hazards of fire to property, any or all employments are so far affected with a public interest as to justify legislative regulation thereof?

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The Lawson Case

So many inquiries have been received by the United Mine Workers of America asking for a detailed account of the recent trial and conviction of John R. Lawson that it has been thought best to prepare the following statement:

"John R. Lawson, recently sentenced by Judge Granby Hillyer, at Trinidad, Col., to life imprisonment, was born in Schuylkill county, Penn., in 1871, the son of a coal miner. At the age of eight years he went to work in the mines, picking slate as a 'breaker boy.' A year and a half later he became a 'trapper boy,' and after two years a mule driver in the mine, and later a miner digging coal. He has worked as a coal miner in Pennsylvania, Oregon, Wyoming and Colorado. In 1898 he was married, and his family consists of his wife and a daughter fifteen years of age. In 1905 he was elected a member of the international executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, as the representative of District No. 15, which consists of Colorado, New Mexico and Utah. The miners of these States have, with the exception of a few months in 1909, continued him in this position. His home has been in Denver, Col., since 1908.

"Prior to the coal strike in southern Colorado, which began in September, 1913, the miners appointed a policy committee consisting of Frank J. Hayes, vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America; John McLennan, president of the Colorado State Federation of Labor and also president of District No. 15; Edward L. Doyle, secretary-treasurer of said district, and Board Member John R. Lawson. This committee strove for many weeks to secure a conference with Mr. John D. Rockefeller's coal company, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and the other coal companies which had allied themselves with Mr. Rockefeller's company to resist the request of the miners for better conditions in the mines. All efforts to confer with the coal companies were fruitless. The allied coal companies refused to even meet and discuss the questions with the miners' representatives. Numbers of public bodies of men, and prominent officers of the State, appealed in vain to the operators to have a meeting with the representatives of the miners. There was nothing left for the miners to do, when they were refused even a conference, but to strike, and on the 16th day of September, 1913, 250 delegates, coming from all parts of the State where coal is mined, assembled in convention in the city of Trinidad. They came to the convention with grim determination, and with full authority to represent the wishes of their constituency. In taking up for consideration the advisability of calling a strike, in view of the arrogant attitude of the coal operators, the delegates were unanimously in favor of calling a strike, and to take effect at once. But, acting on the advice of Frank J. Hayes and John R. Lawson, the convention voted to delay calling the men out of the mines for a week. This delay was created as a last hope that the coal operators would change their unfair position, and for the sake of peace and justice would agree to meet in joint conference representatives of their employees. The extension of time brought forth no results, and on the 23d of September, 1913, the many thousands of miners in southern Colorado laid down their tools. The companies owned the houses in which the workmen lived, and the miners were forced to leave their homes, and, with their wives and children, take up their abode in tent colonies, one of these colonies being that of Ludlow, where, on April 20, 1914, occurred the terrible massacre in which mine guards, in the guise of militiamen, attacked and burned the tent colony, which re-

sulted in the burning and smothering to death of numbers of women and children.

"When the miners went out on the strike the allied coal companies brought into the field professional gunmen from all over the United States, including the strike-breaking detective agency known as the Baldwin-Felts Agency, and armed them with high-power rifles and machine guns. The sheriff of the county commissioned these men, many of whom had been brought from other States, as deputy sheriffs. In other words, he commissioned the hired gunmen of the coal companies as officers of the law. Prior to the massacre at Ludlow, to-wit, on October 25, 1913, one of these men, John Nimmo, was killed in a battle at Ludlow. It was for the death of this

man, Nimmo, that Lawson was sentenced to imprisonment. As shown from the evidence produced in court, Lawson had no part whatever in the battle in which Nimmo was killed.

"After the killing of the women and children at Ludlow in April, 1914, a grand jury was empanelled at Trinidad. Although the coroner's jury which held the inquest over the bodies of these women and children had reported blame on the coal companies, not a coal mine operator nor one of their alleged 'guards' was indicted, but instead, indictments were returned against great numbers of miners. A partisan report was made by the grand jury, blaming the miners and whitewashing the operators, and to this day not a single indictment has been returned for the massacre of

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to state in a few words, and refute them in equally brief language. The New York court bases its decision on this brief and bald principle: "The property of A cannot be taken from him by law and given to B, where A has committed no wrong against B." We reply: "If A uses B as his property, why should not A keep B in repair?" To require an employer to compensate an injured employee when the employer is not at fault is, according to Henshaw and his confreres, the height of social injustice. In passing we may observe that there is held to be no proof of injustice, but the height of social virtue, to subject citizens to military rules, perhaps deprive them of their lives, when the country engages in war, and no life need be compensated by the State except as a matter of grace. In industrial life an employer sets in motion certain instrumentalities which he employs for the purpose of gain. Among such instrumentalities, under present day conditions, he hires labor; in past ages he bought slaves. In either case, the employer retains the fruits of the labor of his employees, and deems himself having fulfilled his duties to the law when feeding and caring for the slave, or paying the modern laborer his wage. With the progress of social and political conditions, these rude relations were not permitted to obtain in this simple and neglected fashion. The State, under its police and sovereign authority, exercises regulatory powers over the relations between employers and employees. As modern industry has multiplied the dangers and risks, as well as other effects of employment, it has also multiplied the productiveness and profitableness of the labor employed. The master still retains the fruits of labor which the laborer is deemed to waive by accepting the wage. The varied and complicated conditions of industry, calling for monopolization and specialization, in various forms, of the instrumentalities of trades, occupations and commerce, has also produced a greater dependency than formerly among employees upon the good will and resources of employers. A modern state takes cognizance of the changing conditions, and imposes its regulations for the benefit of society and the individuals subject thereto. Hence the rise of compensation legislation to provide a better system in distributing the inevitable burdens of industrial accidents. It is one of the oldest principles of the common law as well as the civil law that no man should use his property to the injury of his neighbor. It matters little upon what principle legal philosophers base the laws providing for compensation for industrial accidents, such laws are already an established institution. Though comparatively new in this country, they are now existent in 20 States, and have been upheld by local and State courts. One case has reached the Supreme Court of the United States. The case is that of Jeffrey Manufacturing Company v. Blagg, 35 Supreme Court Reporter, 167, in which the Ohio compensation act was unanimously sustained, although the discrimination complained of in that law must, according to Henshaw, be extremely arbitrary, as it consists in drawing a line between employers employing five or more persons and those employing less than five. In approving the act, Justice Day says: "It is one of the laws which has become more or less common in the States, and aims to substitute a method of compensation, by means of investigation and hearing before a board, for what was regarded as an unfair and adequate system based upon statutes or the common law."

It is confidently expected that our California law will be upheld in the same bold and unequivocal manner against all the supposed terrors of the fourteenth amendment and the prejudices of reactionary judges, whose only consolation may prove to have written in red ink across the pages of their unconvincing opinions the memorable words of Justice McKenna of the Supreme Court

of the United States in the case of German Alliance Insurance Company v. Lewis, decided April 20, 1914, to-wit: "Against that conservatism of the mind which puts to question every new act of regulatory legislation, and regards the legislation invalid or dangerous until it has become familiar, government—State and national—has pressed on in the general welfare, and our reports are full of cases where in instance after instance the exercise of regulation was resisted, and yet sustained against attacks asserted to be justified by the Constitution of the United States. The dread of the moment having passed, no one is now heard to say that rights were restrained or their constitutional guarantees impaired." (35 Supreme Court Reporter, 618.)

In that case the court declared that the business of fire insurance is so far affected with a public interest as to justify regulation of its rates. Is there a man or a judge so out of touch with modern industrial conditions as to reasonably

conclude that respecting hazards to human life more fully than hazards of fire to property, any or all employments are so far affected with a public interest as to justify legislative regulation thereof?

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The Lawson Case

So many inquiries have been received by the United Mine Workers of America asking for a detailed account of the recent trial and conviction of John R. Lawson that it has been thought best to prepare the following statement:

"John R. Lawson, recently sentenced by Judge Granby Hillyer, at Trinidad, Col., to life imprisonment, was born in Schuylkill county, Penn., in 1871, the son of a coal miner. At the age of eight years he went to work in the mines, picking slate as a 'breaker boy.' A year and a half later he became a 'trapper boy,' and after two years a mule driver in the mine, and later a miner digging coal. He has worked as a coal miner in Pennsylvania, Oregon, Wyoming and Colorado. In 1898 he was married, and his family consists of his wife and a daughter fifteen years of age. In 1905 he was elected a member of the international executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, as the representative of District No. 15, which consists of Colorado, New Mexico and Utah. The miners of these States have, with the exception of a few months in 1909, continued him in this position. His home has been in Denver, Col., since 1908.

"Prior to the coal strike in southern Colorado, which began in September, 1913, the miners appointed a policy committee consisting of Frank J. Hayes, vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America; John McLennan, president of the Colorado State Federation of Labor and also president of District No. 15; Edward L. Doyle, secretary-treasurer of said district, and Board Member John R. Lawson. This committee strove for many weeks to secure a conference with Mr. John D. Rockefeller's coal company, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and the other coal companies which had allied themselves with Mr. Rockefeller's company to resist the request of the miners for better conditions in the mines. All efforts to confer with the coal companies were fruitless. The allied coal companies refused to even meet and discuss the questions with the miners' representatives. Numbers of public bodies of men, and prominent officers of the State, appealed in vain to the operators to have a meeting with the representatives of the miners. There was nothing left for the miners to do, when they were refused even a conference, but to strike, and on the 16th day of September, 1913, 250 delegates, coming from all parts of the State where coal is mined, assembled in convention in the city of Trinidad. They came to the convention with grim determination, and with full authority to represent the wishes of their constituency. In taking up for consideration the advisability of calling a strike, in view of the arrogant attitude of the coal operators, the delegates were unanimously in favor of calling a strike, and to take effect at once. But, acting on the advice of Frank J. Hayes and John R. Lawson, the convention voted to delay calling the men out of the mines for a week. This delay was created as a last hope that the coal operators would change their unfair position, and for the sake of peace and justice would agree to meet in joint conference representatives of their employees. The extension of time brought forth no results, and on the 23d of September, 1913, the many thousands of miners in southern Colorado laid down their tools. The companies owned the houses in which the workmen lived, and the miners were forced to leave their homes, and, with their wives and children, take up their abode in tent colonies, one of these colonies being that of Ludlow, where, on April 20, 1914, occurred the terrible massacre in which mine guards, in the guise of militiamen, attacked and burned the tent colony, which re-

sulted in the burning and smothering to death of numbers of women and children.

"When the miners went out on the strike the allied coal companies brought into the field professional gunmen from all over the United States, including the strike-breaking detective agency known as the Baldwin-Felts Agency, and armed them with high-power rifles and machine guns. The sheriff of the county commissioned these men, many of whom had been brought from other States, as deputy sheriffs. In other words, he commissioned the hired gunmen of the coal companies as officers of the law. Prior to the massacre at Ludlow, to-wit, on October 25, 1913, one of these men, John Nimmo, was killed in a battle at Ludlow. It was for the death of this

man, Nimmo, that Lawson was sentenced to imprisonment. As shown from the evidence produced in court, Lawson had no part whatever in the battle in which Nimmo was killed.

"After the killing of the women and children at Ludlow in April, 1914, a grand jury was empanelled at Trinidad. Although the coroner's jury which held the inquest over the bodies of these women and children had reported blame on the coal companies, not a coal mine operator nor one of their alleged 'guards' was indicted, but instead, indictments were returned against great numbers of miners. A partisan report was made by the grand jury, blaming the miners and whitewashing the operators, and to this day not a single indictment has been returned for the massacre of

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the wives and children of the miners who lost their lives in the ashes of Ludlow.

"John R. Lawson was one of the indicted men. He was, as before stated, accused of the alleged murder of the mine guard Nimmo.

"Upon the return of the indictment the attorneys for the United Mine Workers filed on behalf of Lawson a plea in abatement. This plea asked that the indictment be quashed, and alleged under oath that the coal operators had been permitted by the sheriff to nominate and select the members of the grand jury, and that they had filled the panel with coal company partisans, including coal company employees, alleged deputy sheriffs, and men who had actually participated as hired men for the coal companies in actual battles which had occurred, and who had boasted that they had killed striking miners. It was shown in the plea that the judge of the court had not caused the grand jury to be drawn from the regular jury box, but had authorized the sheriff to select the grand jurors, and that the sheriff allied with the coal companies had permitted the coal operators to name the grand jury, with the result of securing indictments against the miners and permitting the operators' crowd to go free.

"To this plea in abatement, astounding in its nature, no answer was filed denying the charges, but Jesse G. Northcutt, the chief attorney for the allied coal operators, signed and filed a demurrer, setting up that, even admitting all the allegations in the plea in abatement to be true, they furnished no ground for the quashing of the indictment. This demurrer was also signed by Fred Farrar, Attorney-General of the State of Colorado. In other words, the Attorney-General of the State of Colorado permitted the coal operators to have their attorney appear in court against Mr. Lawson, and to claim that, even if they had packed the grand jury it furnished no cause of complaint to Mr. Lawson. The startling claim made by this demurrer was heard before Judge Charles C. Butler of Denver, who was called on to come down to the Trinidad district and determine whether or not the plea in abatement was good. Judge Butler horrified the coal operators and the Attorney-General of the State of Colorado by holding that the plea in abatement was good. In other words, he overruled the demurrer, and said that the Attorney-General and the coal operators' attorney would have to file a denial of these charges or else Mr. Lawson would be released. It is worthy of note at this point that so incensed did the powers that be become at Judge Butler for this ruling that he has not been since called upon to preside in any other matter in any strike case, and, as will be seen later in this statement, a scheme was adopted of having a new judge to preside. After Judge Butler had ruled that it was illegal to permit a grand jury to be packed by the coal operators, a denial of the charges made in the plea of abatement was placed upon the records. This presented an issue of fact, and Mr. Lawson was entitled to have the question of fact tried and disposed of. But the Attorney-General and his associate, the coal company lawyer, gave Mr. Lawson no opportunity to prove the truth of his allegation. They dismissed the indictment filed against Mr. Lawson, and thereby prevented him from proving the truth of his charges, and immediately filed an 'information' making the same charge. The information was simply a written statement signed by the Attorney-General that Lawson committed said alleged offense, and was sworn to by one of the sheriff's deputies who had himself participated in the battles which had occurred. This information was filed on the 13th day of February, 1915.

"Shortly after this, the coal operators secured the appointment by Governor Carlson of an additional judge for the Third Judicial District, and the Governor appointed Granby Hillyer of Lamar, Col. On March 3, 1915, Judge Hillyer came to Trinidad to hold court. Immediately upon his first appearance as judge, Lawson filed a petition,

which was sworn to, which stated that Judge Hillyer was one of the coal company attorneys employed by the allied coal operators in their prosecutions against the strikers. These allegations were supported by the affidavits of numbers of citizens. It was further stated that Judge Hillyer, in addition to appearing in court on behalf of the mine operators in their prosecutions against strikers, was bitter in his denunciation of the strikers, and had repeatedly stated that the miners were outlaws, who should be denied the benefit of the privilege of writs of habeas corpus when arrested and held incommunicado, and that said Hillyer had been paid a considerable sum of money by the operators, that he had never been employed by any board of county commissioners to prosecute the miners, nor requested by any district attorney to appear against the miners, nor authorized by any court to appear, but was simply a hired attorney of the coal operators, and had appeared in court for them in prosecutions against the miners. The law of the State of Colorado is well settled that when such affidavits are filed, the judge of the court loses jurisdiction, and has no right to do anything except to call in another judge to preside. But Judge Hillyer, on March 9, 1915, overruled Lawson's application for a change of judge, and announced that he would try the case himself.

"On March 15, 1915, Judge Hillyer began the trial of Louis Zancanelli, one of the strikers whose case came on for trial before the Lawson case. On this trial the jurors were men whose names had been sent to the court by the board of county commissioners for jury service. In other words, the jury was regularly drawn from the jury box. This trial of Zancanelli lasted about ten days, and resulted in a mistrial, the majority of the jurors voting not guilty, only a few of them voting for a conviction. It then appeared to the coal operators that some other system than the regular way of drawing jurors would have to be resorted to in order to secure convictions, so they had their attorney, Jesse G. Northcutt, who was not a public official, and had never been authorized by any public official to appear in the cases, appear before Judge Hillyer and ask that the jury box be done away with and that the sheriff be authorized to select a jury. This same attorney, Jesse G. Northcutt, had testified before the congressional committee which came to Colorado in February, 1914, that the jury had always to be drawn from the box if a defendant objected to an open venire. But on this occasion, on behalf of the coal companies he asked Judge Hillyer not to draw the jury from the box, but to authorize the sheriff to select the jurors, and Judge Hillyer, over the objections of defendant, actually granted the request of the coal company attorney. The sheriff thereupon brought in as jurors, coal company doctors, coal company employees, deputy sheriffs and men who had been in conflicts with the miners, as jurors to try the striking miners, and before a jury of this class of men Zancanelli was placed upon trial. The first jury had almost unanimously reported in his favor. On the second trial the coal company attorney insisted that jurors could not be asked the question as to whether they could give the defendant at the outset of the trial the benefit of the presumption of innocence. This simple question was objected to, because if it had been permitted to be asked and answered it would have shown that the jurors were so partisan that they could not give to the defendant the benefit of his constitutional rights. Judge Hillyer sustained the objection of the coal company attorney, and ruled the question incompetent. He even refused the attorney who appeared for Zancanelli permission to ask a juror whether or not he, the juror, had been in battles between the miners and the alleged mine guards. Affidavits were presented to Judge Hill-

yer showing that one of the jurors was actually betting on the result of the trial, and had said that he would either hang the defendant or hang the jury. But Judge Hillyer, in the face of uncontradicted affidavits, refused to allow the juror to be questioned as to this fact. The explanation, of course, of these remarkable rulings is that Judge Hillyer had been a part of the legal machinery of the coal companies in the prosecution of the miners, and was so prejudiced that he was unable to preside fairly at the trial. The defendant Zancanelli was thereupon placed on trial before the coal company partisans, one of whom was gambling on the verdict. The result of the trial was foreordained, Zancanelli was, of course, convicted.

"John R. Lawson was then placed on trial. A motion was filed on his behalf asking that the prosecution be compelled to furnish a bill of particulars stating whether Lawson was charged with having actually killed Nimmo, or whether the claim was that he was an accessory, or whether he was charged with having been a member of some conspiracy, the written charges against Lawson furnishing no information as to these particulars. Judge Hillyer denied the application, and sent Lawson to trial without his being informed whether the claim was that he had actually shot a man, or that he had encouraged someone to shoot him, or that he was a party to a conspiracy.

"Lawson also filed a motion to set aside the panel of jurymen on the ground of prejudice and the manner of its selection. This motion Judge Hillyer denied. A petition asking that the court select a jury from the regular jury box containing over 200 names set up by the board of county commissioners for jury service was also denied.

"On the 21st of April, 1915, the trial of Lawson began. An application for a postponement of the trial was filed by Lawson, and duly verified, which showed that the defendant could not be ready for trial on account of a large number of mine-guard witnesses having been endorsed on the information only a few days prior to the day of the trial. The showing was made that the defendant had no opportunity to investigate the character of the men who were to testify against him, or where they came from. Judge Hillyer overruled the application and forced Lawson to trial. The testimony against Lawson was wholly insufficient to justify a conviction, and no jury other than one selected in the manner in which the Lawson jury was selected would have returned a verdict of guilty, and even that jury could not be gotten to find Lawson guilty until the bailiff threatened the jury with the statement that the court had ordered them locked up without anything to eat until they agreed.

"The great majority of the witnesses against Lawson did not mention his name, or even indirectly refer to him. The only witnesses who gave incriminating testimony against Lawson were two Baldwin-Felts detectives, Charles Snyder and Pat Murphy, alias Petty. These two men, who were brothers-in-law, admitted that they were in the pay of the coal operators, and had been working to obtain evidence against Lawson. One of them, Murphy, alias Petty, admitted on cross-examination that he was a convicted forger, and had served time for forgery. The other, Snyder, admitted on cross-examination that he had tried to blackmail the United Mine Workers out of money and that Mr. Lawson had refused to pay blackmail, and that he had threatened Lawson if he did not pay the money. He admitted that Lawson had said that he did not intend to permit Snyder to blackmail the union. He admitted a grudge against Lawson

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because of Lawson's refusal to submit to black-mail. The character of these two men was shown to be disreputable, yet they were put forward by the coal operators to testify, and did testify that they saw Lawson on the firing line while the battle was going on with the mine guards. No other witnesses said anything of the kind.

"The instructions given by Judge Hillyer to the jury were unfair towards Lawson, and his instructions and rulings showed that the charge which had been made that he was prejudiced, was true.

"The Lawson case went to the jury for final consideration on Saturday, May 1, 1915, and the jury was unable to agree all day Sunday. Or Monday morning an agreement had not been reached. At noon, Monday, while the jury was still disagreed, Frank Gooden, a court bailiff appointed by Judge Hillyer, and who had been a member of the partisan Grand Jury whose conduct Lawson had attacked in his plea in abatement, went into the jury room and told the jurors that Judge Hillyer had ordered them locked up in one room without anything to eat until they had reached an agreement. Under this threat an agreement of guilty was reached, and the jury was then given its noonday meal. In no other way could even a prejudiced jury have been gotten to return a verdict of guilty against John R. Lawson. After the jury had been discharged, numbers of them made affidavits showing the misconduct of the bailiff and the threats that had been indulged in, and how the verdict was returned through coercion. A motion for a new trial was thereupon made on behalf of Lawson. Affidavits were filed showing the bailiff's threat, and in addition it was shown that the bailiff had falsely stated to Grover Hall, a juror who was holding out for Lawson, that said juror's wife was dangerously ill. The plan was to get this juror to agree to a verdict of guilty in his haste to get home to his wife, whom the bailiff had reported to be about to die. There was also filed in support of the application for a new trial the affidavit of a man who had talked with the court bailiff, and to whom the bailiff had boasted how he had coerced the verdict of guilty. The bailiff did not file any affidavit denying any of the charges which had been made against him, nor did the court call him to the witness stand to dispute the charges. Of course any judge other than a prejudiced one would have been quick to have an investigation in open court of the charges made by Lawson, but Judge Hillyer, without requiring the bailiff to testify or to dispute the charges which had been made and sworn to, calmly overruled the motion for a new trial, and sentenced Lawson to imprisonment for life at hard labor in the State penitentiary.

"Prior to the passing of sentence upon Lawson, the attorneys for the miners under indictment had gone to the Supreme Court of Colorado and presented an application asking that Judge Hillyer be prohibited from proceeding in any further trials, and claiming that he had no jurisdiction after a motion had been made for a change of judge. The Supreme Court granted a temporary writ of prohibition preventing Judge Hillyer from trying any further cases, and set the final argument as to Hillyer's jurisdiction or lack of jurisdiction for July 12, 1915. On that day, July 12th, when the attorneys for the United Mine Workers of America were in the Supreme Court arguing the question as to Hillyer's jurisdiction, he, Judge Hillyer, without giving them any opportunity to be present, overruled Lawson's application for a new trial, and sent him to prison. Lawson's attorneys had appealed to Judge Hillyer to wait a few days until the Supreme Court could pass on the question of jurisdiction, and he knew that the question as to his

jurisdiction was being argued in the Supreme Court, yet, without waiting for the Supreme Court decision, and without waiting for Lawson's attorneys to return to Trinidad, Hillyer overruled the motion for a new trial, and, as before stated, committed Lawson to prison.

"The whole record in the case is one of injustice to Lawson. He had no fair trial. He was convicted on testimony on which the average human being would not even convict a dog, much less a fellow-man. The trial was before a judge deeply prejudiced against the strikers, and who had been a part of the legal machinery of the coal companies in their prosecutions against the strikers, and, in addition, the jurors were threatened with starvation in order to coerce them into rendering a verdict.

"The statements hereinabove made are borne out by the record, and are not overdrawn.

"THE UNITED MINE WORKERS
OF AMERICA.

"Per Wm. Diamond, Statistician."

OF TRUE AND FALSE SINGING.

A little wild bird sometimes at my ear
Sings his own little verses very clear;
Others sing louder, that I do not hear.
For singing loudly is not singing well;
But ever by the song that's soft and low
The master-singer's voice is plain to tell.
Few have it, and yet all are masters now,
And each of them can trill out what he calls
His ballads, canzonet, and madrigals.
The world with masters is so covered o'er,
There is no room for pupils any more.
—Old Italian Ballata. (Trans. by D. G. Rossetti.)

Education is a nation's best investment, since it is in and through its educational system that a nation finds and expresses itself.—Charles Cullen.

Wise men ne'er sit and wail their loss, but cheerily seek how to redress their harms.—Shakespeare.

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Attacks Upon the New Seamen's Law

By Paul Scharrenberg

After years and years of careful consideration, analyzing and sifting of evidence and testimony presented by all interests concerned, Congress at the last session finally enacted the long pending Seamen's bill.

It is hardly necessary to point to the fact that the principal features of the new legislation were heartily endorsed in the national platforms of the Democratic and Republican parties. Nor is it necessary for the purpose of this article to call attention to the fact that greater safety of life at sea and the abolition of involuntary servitude are "the" main and most important parts of the new law.

The startling and most interesting development in connection with this long deferred step toward modern conceptions of safety and freedom is the brazen demand made by certain interests to repeal this humanitarian legislation even before it has gone into effect.

Yes, even with the echoes of the death cries of those hundreds who went down with the "Eastland" still reverberating throughout the nation, daily papers of the Hearst variety published cartoons, editorials and interviews with prominent business men condemning the new Seamen's act and calling upon President Wilson to take steps for its repeal.

A more ghastly reminder of the criminal, inhuman indifference to the safety of those who travel upon the sea, it would be difficult to conceive, and as a grim illustration of how profits are regarded more highly than human lives the "Eastland" tragedy capped the climax.



Paul Scharrenberg.

How long will the world tolerate this cynical disregard of human life?

Can the American nation, can any nation, afford to favor any special interests at the expense of human lives? Congress has said "No." But the "interests" have not yet accepted defeat. Therefore the present hue and cry against the new Seamen's law.

Of course the fact that the public interests and the Seamen's interests were considered by Congress in the shaping of maritime legislation is a new departure in our country.

From the very birth of this republic, capital invested in shipping has dictated practically all legislation affecting life and property at sea. As a result the shipowner has been relieved of nearly every responsibility to passengers, cargoes and crews.

By laws enacted at his own dictation the American shipowner has been relieved of:

First—Risks arising from acts of God or dangers of the sea through the system of insurance; arising from piracy through the present perfect policing of the seas; from those arising from popular local disturbances through damages paid by such localities or States.

Second—Liabilities to the shipper, passenger or seamen through limited liability as to the shipper or passenger.

Third—Taxes on floating property by a large number of States and others about to follow in this policy.

Fourth—Fees to be paid for the enforcement of navigation laws (see Acts of June 19, 1886, and June 10, 1890) by which fees therefore paid by the owner are now paid from the General Treasury. Some small fees only are left.

Fifth—Care and cure of sick seamen, which has been assumed by the United States through the Marine Hospital service, the expenses of which were placed against the General Treasury by the Fifty-ninth Congress, and from the burial of dead seamen, who are handed over to the coroner and then buried by the community.

Sixth—The duty to carry a certain number of

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citizens in the crews of vessels. (See Act June 28, 1864.)

Seventh—The duty of training men for the sea service. This is now done by foreigners or at public expense by training ships. Too often they are not trained at all. Although the owner is supposed to provide a competent master and crew, yet there has been no legal standard of an "efficient" or "competent" seaman until the enactment of the La Follette Seamen's act.

Eighth—Since Section 4463, Revised Statutes, was amended by the Sixtieth Congress his responsibility as to the crew has ceased, he being covered by having obeyed the rules as to the number of men prescribed by the local inspectors.

In addition the shipowner may carry any amount of cargo that he shall think safe on deck. He may load his vessel as deeply as he shall think proper. There are no regulations on these subjects in our country.

Under admiralty law, as it came to this country, the owner was liable to the full extent of his property for any loss or damage caused to the shipper or passenger through his own carelessness, or the carelessness or lack of skill of master or crew. He was further liable to the seamen employed for injuries caused by defective gear or for injuries received through any lack of skill on the part of the master or other officer.

Section 4283, Revised Statutes (Act of March 3, 1851), relieved him of part of his liability by enacting that where the loss or damage was caused by neglect of master or crew the owner should not be liable beyond his interest in the vessel and freight pending.

Section 18, Act of June 26, 1884, extends this to all debts and liabilities, except in case of those employed by the vessel. That act reads: "The individual liability of a shipowner shall be limited to the proportion of any or all debts and liabilities that his individual share of the vessel bears to the whole; and the aggregate liabilities of all the owners of a vessel on account of the same shall not exceed the value of such vessel and freight pending."

As a result it has been made almost impossible to recover for loss or injury to life and damages caused to cargo through carelessness, improper manning, etc.

But with all his special privileges with maritime laws written at his request, the once mighty American merchant marine has practically disappeared from the oceans.

The shipowners have claimed that competition with foreign vessels was impossible because of the difference in cost of building and operating. They emphasize the difference in cost of opera-

tion. But Congress has equalized the building cost by admitting foreign-built vessels to American register for purposes of foreign trade. Thus this argument falls by the wayside.

Practically the only difference in operating cost is now in the respective wages paid. The wage cost of operation depends upon the port in which the crew is hired, not upon the flag of the vessel. It is the same to vessels of all nations hiring their crews in the same port, and engaged in the same or similar trade.

Moreover, the new Seamen's act deprives foreign ships of their only advantage they have had. For after the slave-catching sections of treaties with foreign nations have been abrogated, they will no longer have the aid of our government in forcibly retaining or recapturing the men secured in ports with a lower wage rate. Hence foreign ships will find it necessary to adopt the American standard of wages when trading to our ports. This in order to keep their crews, or to obtain new crews. The certain effect will be to equalize the wage cost of operation.

Yet "American" shipowners demand the repeal of this law. Obviously, their interests are tied up with their partners abroad, the European shipowners, and they realize that the new Seamen's act will give real American ships equal opportunities. Hence their opposition.

Deep down in their mercenary hearts they know that the way to successfully equalize the wage cost of operation is to permit the men of all vessels in our ports to release themselves, instead of assisting shipowners to forcibly hold them. Equalization will then follow a natural course upward to the higher level in response to economic conditions. Equalization downward by artificial means has been tried and found wanting. In the long run it results only in driving all white men from the sea and substituting Orientals.

Congress has taken all these matters into consideration and decided to reassert and maintain domestic jurisdiction over all vessels in our ports, and to enforce standards of safety and skill based upon American conceptions, equally applicable to all and kept under control of our government, thus depriving foreign vessels of any special privileges. Under this method there will be no need of subsidies to rebuild the Ameri-

can merchant marine. Yet that is probably another prime reason which prompts the howl of protest from certain alleged "Americans." The would-be subsidy grabbers know that the La Follette Seamen's act will put an end to their

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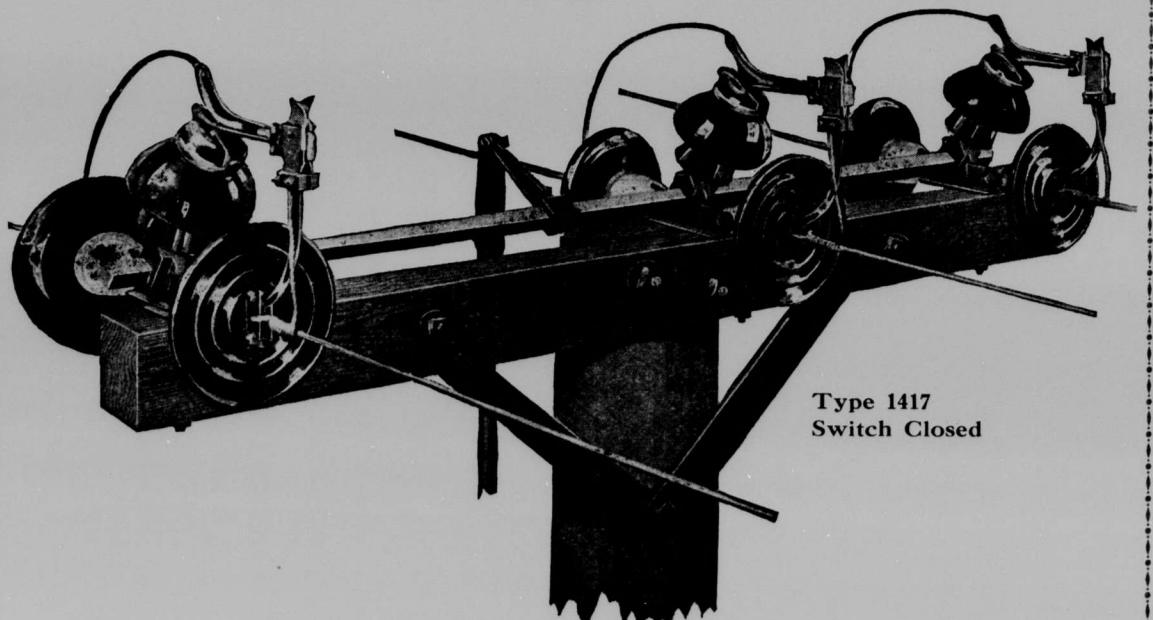
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fond dreams of substantial gifts, in the shape of ship subsidies, from the national treasury.

Those who are at all inclined to lend an ear to this late alien-inspired protest against the Seamen's act should not take anything for granted without due investigation. It so happens that the predictions of wholesale disaster to the "shipping interests" are heavily discounted by experience. These interests have consistently opposed every measure for the improvement of the conditions of seamen. They opposed the Maguire act of 1895 and the White act of 1898. They predicted disaster then, as they predict disaster now. But their predictions have in every instance proved to be "false alarms."

To be sure, we have all read about the "Dollar line," already "forced out of business"; and about the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which concern has just announced the transfer (or sale?) of its five transpacific steamers to a subsidiary of the International Mercantile Marine Company.

Therefore, we are told, and retold morning, noon and night, "it is self evident" that the new Seamen's law is "hauling down our flag."

So much for the allegations of the boughten press. Now, what are the plain facts?

To begin with, the Dollar "line" never existed, hence it could not be driven out of business. The Dollar fleet consists of seven steamers. Three of these are engaged in the coastwise trade carrying lumber. The Dollar coastwise vessels always were under the American flag; they are still under the American flag, and they will remain under that flag, probably as long as they float. The other half of the Dollar fleet are known as off shore tramps who will go anywhere and everywhere whenever a profitable charter is offered. The off-shore Dollar steamers always were and are still coolie manned and they always sailed under an alien flag—at least until a few stray German raiders induced the management of the Dollar Company to seek protection for two of these alien vessels under "our flag." Captain Robert Dollar himself made the statement that this transfer was for the "time being" only.

When the "time being" had passed, i. e., when the German cruisers had been sunk or interned, "our flag" had no further attraction to the management of the Dollar fleet. Then one of these two coolie manned, foreign built steamers changed flags for the second time. And this simple commercial transaction has brought forth more soul-stirring, patriotic editorials about "our flag" than any event in current American history, although not a single American was employed on that vessel either before or after the transfer.

Now for the actual facts involved in the reported sale or transfer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's transpacific steamers.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is railroad owned. Railroad owned vessels cannot pass through the Panama Canal by the terms of the Panama Canal act. This made it difficult or impossible for the Pacific Mail to compete with foreign lines not railroad owned, because the latter are able to use the Canal while the Pacific Mail is not. Obviously the Pacific Mail would have to be sold or transferred to other ownership, and thus acquire the privilege of using the Canal. And this is precisely what has happened during the past week.

To be sure these plain facts were deliberately, shamefully distorted when the daily organs of misinformation announced the Pacific Mail Company's decision in the matter. Again it was held that the new Seamen's law was hauling down "our flag" and yet there was less justification for this statement than in the case of the so-called Dollar "line."

The Pacific Mail Company's transpacific vessels are and have always been coolie manned.

Apart from a few officers and petty officers, and "our flag," they are to all intents and purposes alien from stem to stern.

The transfer of these steamers to a subsidiary of the International Mercantile Marine Company and the subsequent announcement that at least two of these five vessels are to be used in the New York-San Francisco run, via the canal, means that there will be no hauling down of "our flag." But it means much more than that. It means that these vessels will soon furnish employment to white seamen instead of servile Asiatics. It means that they will carry more real Americans than ever before during all their years of service. For all of which every true American ought to be deeply grateful even though righteous indignation and genuine resentment is expressed by the poison press because "our flag" and five coolie crews will part company.

After all, what is it that we covet for America's glory? Do we want more great fortunes and a well-organized material civilization for the benefit of a privileged few, or free men and women, strong and able to do and dare? Do we want servile, docile Orientals to man our ships, or do we want men and women in full control of their own actions and their power to labor?

The new Seamen's law makes America's soil sacred ground, ground upon which no bondmen may set foot without losing his fetters.

It is the logical sequence to the truth and the principle propounded (first) in the Declaration of Independence, and (second) in Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. It will be accepted by future historians as one of the great epoch-making forward steps—a legislative act which established human freedom for those toilers who go down to sea in ships.

And it will never, never be repealed.

Look upon pleasures not upon that side that is next the sun, or where they look beautifully; that is, as they come towards you to be enjoyed; for then they paint, and smile, and dress themselves up in tinsel and glass, gems and counterfeit imagery. But when thou hast rifled them and decomposed them with enjoying their false beauties, and that they begin to go off, then behold them in their nakedness and weariness.

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:: Commissioners Lennon and O'Connell ::

In connection with the Manly report, Commissioners John B. Lennon and James O'Connell filed supplemental findings and recommendations.

The supplemental report dissents from the recommendation that a new Federal industrial commission be created for the administration of labor laws. Instead it urges that the Department of Labor be developed and given more ample funds for carrying on its work. We quote from this report the following interesting portions:

"Our fellow Commissioners who are representatives of the employers, contend in their statement that the report of Basil M. Manly for the staff is deficient in that it does not properly present an indictment against labor on the grounds of fostering and promoting violence in trade disputes, jurisdictional disputes accompanied by strikes, limitation of output, sympathetic strikes, contract breaking, apprenticeship rules, refusal to use non-union materials, alleged graft and so forth, and that it does not include these things among the fundamental causes of industrial unrest. All the evidence submitted to the commission, as we understand and interpret it, proves that these things in so far as they do exist are in no sense causes of industrial unrest, but, on the contrary, are evidences of existing industrial unrest and are evils that are incidental to a situation wherein labor has at times been forced to fight with such weapons as it could command for advantages and rights that in justice should be freely accorded to the wage earners. So long as labor organizations are forced by employers to fight for the mere right to exist, and so long as wages paid to labor are so low that the unorganized wage earner often sees no choice except that between resorting to such weapons or seeing himself and his family sink below the poverty line, just so long will these evils at times manifest themselves as symptoms of the worker's desperation. The union, fighting for its right to live, is sometimes forced to tolerate acts that would not be countenanced if its entity were secure and its energies were not absorbed in fighting for existence.

"Experience shows that the evils complained of rapidly disappear in labor organizations as soon as the organization prevails over the opposition of the employers and establishes its right to organize. Strong unions mean decent wages, and decent wages raise wage earners to a plane of thought and action where all their acts and mental processes must no longer be directed toward a desperate struggle for the very right of themselves and families to live.

"Organized labor fully realizes how unfortunate it is that labor in its struggle for existence has occasionally been driven to consider its immediate advantage at the expense of the true economic principles that must govern in the long run. All the energies of organized labor's representatives have been exerted to minimize or eliminate any tendency toward limitation of output or jurisdictional disputes, but, at the same time organized labor insists that these tendencies where they exist are the logical and inevitable outgrowth of evils in industry that can be removed only by trade union action by the wage earners. We could cite evidence at great length to show that the tendencies complained of so far as they exist at all have grown out of the hard necessities with which labor has been confronted. It is enough here to quote briefly from the testimony of the distinguished economist, Professor Jacob H. Hollander of Johns Hopkins University, given before this commission in New York City on Jan-

uary 20, 1915. Professor Hollander, in discussing the limitation of output, said:

"We lose sight of the fact that trade unions and unionists are not soldiering in the matter, but they are animated by a very high degree of fraternity in the matter, that they are willing to adopt the same principle if it is a matter of piece work instead of time work, that the endeavor of society should be to bring back industrial conditions from that unwholesome mess into which they have slumped, from this abnormal disproportion-

tionate allotment of workers to particular fields in excess of the requirements in those fields. We must without deviating one iota from the proposition which you have stated that it is socially unsound that workmen should do less than they properly could—society should seek to bring about conditions where they will do what they can without involving displacement and unemployment on the part of their fellow-workmen."

"We hold that the report of Mr. Manly con-

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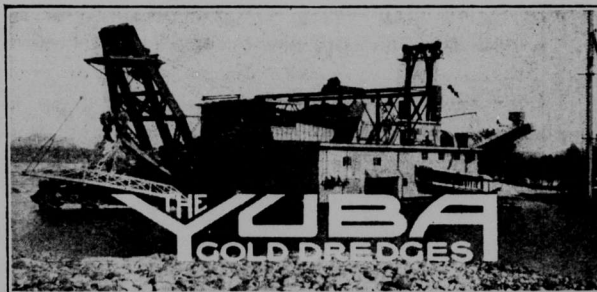
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tains no statement that is unworthy of credence and that will not bear careful investigation. The conclusions and recommendations are warranted by the statement of facts and the accumulated evidence in the hands of the commission."

"The principal duty imposed, under the law creating the commission, was to seek to ascertain the causes of industrial unrest and offer such recommendations as we believe might alleviate that unrest. There can be no question but that unrest exists, in some instances, to an alarming extent. Thousands and tens of thousands of our people feel that they are deprived, under existing conditions in industry, of an opportunity to secure for themselves and their families a standard of living commensurate with the best ideals of manhood, womanhood and childhood. They resent the fact that the existing system of the distribution of wealth which creates at one end of our industrial scale a few multi-millionaires and at the other end thousands and ten of thousands of men, women and children who are at all times in a situation where they are uncertain as to where their next meal is to come from. Hungry, poorly clothed and without the opportunities that a fully rounded life requires, they become filled with a sullen resentment that bodes no good for the future of our republic.

"We have found men and women who are inclined to ascribe this condition to the fact that the Government exercises no power of mandatory character to prevent strikes and lockouts. Many have been the propositions submitted to us for compulsory arbitration or, at least, compulsory investigation with power to recommend a settlement. Some have proposed an elaborate machinery to be set up by the general Government, and of a similar character by the States, providing for conciliation, mediation, arbitration and investigation, all of which, while without definite compulsory features, establish a legal machinery that must of necessity exercise an influence in that direction.

"The plan for the creation of an industrial commission, both National and State, proposes to assign to a commission of three members the administration of all labor laws of either State or Nation, giving to them powers far in excess of those exercised by the President of the United States, or the Governor of any State. This we believe to be bureaucracy run mad, and a subversion of democracy dangerous to the civil and so-

cial liberty of all citizens. We hold that all power should be in the final analysis with the people, and we, therefore, dissent from any such plan."

"The activities of such a commission supplemented by the proposed advisory committees of employers and labor representatives would be so balanced as to prevent substantial progress, and tend to perpetuate present conditions. Such a plan conceives of labor and capital as static forces and of the relations between them as always to remain unchanging.

"We believe that the work now being done by the Department of Labor in industry generally, and by the Board of Mediation and Conciliation, dealing with interstate public utilities, is better than any that could be expected of any additional board that has been suggested to this commission. We believe that the Department of Labor, with further experience and larger appropriations, will develop a high state of efficiency in adjusting labor disputes that are capable of being adjusted by any one other than the parties directly interested, and will adequately carry on the work provided by the law creating the Department of Labor, to-wit:

"Section 1. The purpose of the Department of Labor shall be to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners in the United States, to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment.

"Section 8. The Secretary of Labor shall have power to act as mediator and to appoint commissioners of conciliation in labor disputes whenever in his judgment the interests of industrial peace require it to be done."

"We favor the extension of the Newlands act to cover all employees engaged in interstate commerce, such as the railroad telegraphers, the shop and track men employed by railroads, the employees of express companies, of the Pullman Company, of commercial telegraph and telephone companies, and other public utilities performing interstate service that, in the interest of the nation, must be continuous.

"The evidence submitted to this commission is substantially to the effect that where trade union organization exists among the workers, there, at the same time, exists the least amount of industrial unrest of a character that is dangerous to the peace and welfare of our nation.

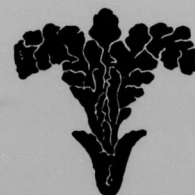
It is true that the union men and women are not satisfied with their conditions; they are not, however despondent as to the possibility of securing better conditions; they know what the unions have accomplished, and they have an abiding faith that their further desires can be attained.

"Instead of any elaborate machinery for the prevention of strikes or lockouts we are convinced from the testimony gathered by this commission, that the most effectual course that can be pursued to bring about general contentment among our people, based upon a humane standard of living, is the promotion of labor organization. The most casual investigator will soon discover that in those lines of industry where organization of labor is the strongest, there is the least danger of industrial revolt that would endanger the fundamental principles of our government and the maintenance of a nation with respect for law and order. Where organization is lacking, dangerous discontent is found on every hand; low wages and long hours prevail; exploitation in every direction is practiced; the people be-

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come sullen, have no regard for law or government, and are, in reality, a latent volcano, as dangerous to society as are the volcanoes of nature to the landscape surrounding them.

"We, therefore, urge as the great remedy for such unnecessary industrial unrest as we have found, more, and more, and still more organization of labor and of the employers in each industry as well. The education of the trade unions has been conducive to a higher and better citizenship. In recent years there have come to our assistance scores and hundreds and thousands of people outside the ranks of unionists—ministers, professors, journalists, professional men of all kinds—who have reached this conclusion.

"We hold that efforts to stay the organization of labor or to restrict the right of employees to organize should not be tolerated, but that the opposite policy should prevail and the organization of the trade unions and of the employers' organizations should be promoted, not, however, for the sole purpose of fighting each other, but for the commendable purpose of collective bargaining and the establishing of industrial good will. Organizations of employers that have no object in view except to prevent labor having a voice in fixing the conditions of industry under which it is employed, have no excuse for existence, as they are a bar to social tranquility and a detriment to the economic progress of our country. The evidence before the commission shows that organized labor has no desire, nor has it attempted, to control the business of the employer. It insists that it has a right to a voice, and a potent voice, in determining the conditions under which it shall work. This attitude, we are sure, will be continued in spite of the opposition of any so-called employers' organizations. This country is no longer a field for slavery, and where men and women are compelled, in order that they may live, to work under conditions in determining which they have no voice, they are not far removed from feudalism or slavery.

"In emphasizing, with all the force at our command, the necessity of collective action by wage earners through strong organizations, if the problem of industrial unrest is to be solved, we wish again to quote from the testimony of Professor Hollander. He undertook to sum up for this commission those conclusions regarding the solution of this problem that have been reached not only by himself but by the great body of economists in this country and abroad. He said:

"The opinion of political economists in so far as I can voice it, is that social unrest, which is manifest not only in this country but in every industrial country, is due to the existence of economic want or poverty, if by that we understand not on the one hand pauperism or on the other economic inequality. By poverty I mean the existence of large areas of industrial society in receipt of incomes less than enough to maintain themselves and those dependent upon them in decent existence. We believe that is the consequence, not of any absolute dearth—that the world produces enough to go around, that it is therefore not a question of insufficient production, but of defects in distribution. . . .

There is a view among economists that there is nothing in any current theory of wages that precludes the laborer from obtaining a sufficient wage, and that if he fails it must be in consequence of the fact that he enters into the wage contract on a plane of inequality. The wage contract, in short, is the result of a bargain between the employer and the employee, and if the employer is in a superior competitive position by reason of combination and the laborer is unorganized, he is at a bargaining disadvantage which is certain to redound to his hurt.

"I think political economists accordingly then are in agreement that trade unionism is essential as a means of bringing the workmen into industrial bargaining on a plane of equality. . . .

"You have asked specifically what the remedy [for poverty] is. It means a very decided revolution of opinion as to trade unionism. The general attitude among employers of labor is often open and decided opposition to organized labor. Until society recognizes the unwisdom of that attitude and demands that the laborer must enter into his wage bargain on a plane of competitive equality, society has not lifted its finger to remedy that evil."

"We submit the report of Basil M. Manly as our report, asking for it the fullest possible consideration by the men and women of our country who are interested in the social and moral uplift of humanity.

"Labor must work out its own salvation. Wage workers can attain that degree of well-being to which they are entitled only by their own efforts. The general public can not be expected to do for them what they fail to do for themselves, nor would it be desirable that those rights and benefits to which they are entitled should be handed

down to them by the Government or by organized society as grace from above. But the general public is vitally interested in the efforts of wage workers to win for themselves equal justice and such a degree of material well-being as will enable them to maintain themselves and their families in comfort, security and health. Society's interest in the triumph of labor's cause should spring not only from the love of justice and the human sympathy that animates every good citizen, but from a realization that industrial and social evils menacing large groups of the population can not continue without eventually bringing disaster to society as a whole. While inviting the aid of every good citizen, we, as representatives of organized labor, urge that this aid be directed not solely to seeking new legislation or new governmental machinery designed as a cure-all, but to giving moral support to labor's own efforts, and insisting that trade unions be fostered and encouraged as the most effective agencies making for the wage workers' progress."

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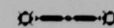
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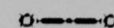
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SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

Schuyler R. Tryon's Daybook, kept in Middletown, N. Y., "in the year of our Lord," 1839, and thereafter, is interesting in these days of high prices and high wages.

Tyron, according to the entries in his journal, was a farmer, and a methodical one. He paid the preacher, the teacher, the laborer, and was generally a useful citizen. From the standpoint of those who want to complain about high prices, Tyron's record furnishes some basis for arguments. He kept a record of every cent he spent, and he spent quite a lot.

The entries start off at the beginning, namely, the cost of the passbook in which his record is kept. The cost was 6 cents, and the date was May 18, 1839.

Some of the items in the book, and the dates given, are as follows:

June 25, 1842, eleven pounds of butter, \$2.07. (About 19 cents a pound.)

October 1, 1842, fifteen pounds of beef, 75 cents. (Five cents a pound.)

April 5, 1843, sixteen pounds of veal, 64 cents. (Four cents a pound.)

May 7, 1842, five dozen eggs, 50 cents. (Ten cents a dozen.)

February 21, 1842, thirty-seven pounds of butter, \$7.40. (Twenty cents a pound.)

November 26, 1842, Mary Ann, shoes, 50 cents.

June 4, 1842, two yards blue calico, 38 cents.

August 7, 1842, one gallon molasses, 50 cents.

August 7, 1842, seven pounds of rice, 42 cents.

August 7, 1842, seven pounds brown sugar, 66 cents.

August 26, 1842, one pair suspenders, 25 cents.

There was plenty of labor at the prevailing prices in those days. Some of the entries for labor hire are:

Hamilton Drake—July 14, 1845, one day mowing, 75 cents; July 15, 1845, one day reaping, 75 cents.

Lewis McGill—July 7, 1845, one day hoeing corn, 75 cents; July 12, one day cradling, 75 cents.

Daniel Ogden—July 10, 1845, one-half day raking hay, 37 cents.

Clark McNish—December 4, 1845, new shoes on my bay mare, \$1.

William Williams—August 31, 1846, one day's thrashing, 50 cents.

In connection with the account of William Williams there are items showing board paid

and also an allowance of \$1.25 for a load of hay.

In another part of this little book is the following: 1845—Grain raised on farm: Ear corn, 140 bushels; buckwheat, 14¼ bushels; wheat, 10 bushels; rye, 22 bushels, oats, 74 bushels.

Under the date of 1845 there is an item for preaching, the rate being \$2.75.

Brother Tyron was a school district trustee. Under date of January 21, 1841, there is a record of the receipt of \$3.32 from the old board of trustees.

One of the records of the school trustees is as follows: "H. Tuthill taught six months; paid her \$45."

The school building windows suffered greatly. In a record for six months there are seven items like this: For glass and putty, 23 cents.

Taxes were certain in those days, too. Some of the tax items are: December 12, 1845, paid taxes, \$9.12; November 23, 1842, paid school taxes, \$2.15.

And finally in this little book there is a recipe for pickle to be placed on ham. This is it:

"Take six gallons of water, nine pounds of salt, one quart of molasses, three ounces of saltpeter, one ounce of saleratus. Put together, cool, then skim and put on hams."

BALBOA'S CROSSING OF PANAMA.

Of the early expeditions that crossed the Isthmus of Panama, or Darien as it was long called, many accounts have been given. Washington Irving tells of Balboa's exploits, when he sought to sail those strange seas which he had surveyed from his "peak in Darien." He says: "The timber was felled on the Atlantic seaboard; and was then, with the anchors and rigging, transported across the lofty ridge of mountains to the opposite shores of the isthmus. Several Spaniards, thirty negroes, and a great number of Indians were employed for the purpose. They had no other roads but Indian paths straggling through almost impervious forests, across torrents, and up rugged defiles broken by rocks and precipices. In this way they toiled like ants up the mountains, with their ponderous burdens." As Irving says a little later, "We can readily imagine the exultation of this intrepid adventurer, and how amply he was repaid for all his sufferings, when he first spread a sail on that untraversed ocean, and felt that the range of an unknown world was open to him."

Provided that we look to our consciences, no matter for opinion; let me deserve well, though I hear ill. The common people take stomach and audacity for the marks of magnanimity and honor; and if a man be soft and modest they look upon him as an easy fop; but when they once

come to observe the dignity of his mind in the equality and firmness of his actions, and that his external quiet is founded upon an eternal peace, the very same people have him in esteem and admiration; for there is no man but approves of virtue, though but few pursue it; we see where it is, but we dare not venture to come at it; and the reason is we overvalue that which we must quit to obtain it.—Seneca.

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-:-

By Grant Hamilton

Labor's ledger lies open for inspection on Labor Day, 1915, and as we scan its entries for the past year, as well as for every other preceding year, it is easily discernible that material progress has been made. This day is the closing of the cycle reaching from last Labor Day to the present and the opening of the cycle for the coming year. That the organized labor movement has added to its former achievements cannot be contradicted—membership has increased, wages have risen in numerous trades and callings, and a distinct advance has been made in the shortening of hours.

One month prior to Labor Day, 1914, the greatest war ever recorded in history was staged, and its continuance has spread a blighting influence into every nook and cranny of the world. Industrial and social affairs in the war-bound countries have been subordinated that the contending countries might administer to each other the infliction of irretrievable loss of life and damage to property. In the involved countries the wealth producers have received but scant consideration from the official torch bearers.

In America, however, the organized movement has proven true to its traditions, and has been and is an effective barrier interposed between the avaricious employers and wage earners. Wherever and whenever industrial disarrangement occurs immediately there is set in motion an effort to place the entire burden upon the backs of the wealth producers. When the European conflagration began, this country, like every other, soon felt its baneful effects—industry lagged and unemployment extended and increased. Murmurs of the old politico-economic arguments were put forth—insisting that lowered wages would stimulate industry and likewise employment. They were only murmurs, though, for the unions, fully cognizant of their influence and power, as well as the fallacious doctrine which would be spread by the greedy, stood solidly against being made the prey of conditions which they had no part in bringing about. Unemployment has caused concern, but with the

trend of industry again toward normal and foreign immigration reduced to a low level, the inclination is in the direction of decreasing unemployment. While there was some effort to reduce wages it was soon discovered by the promoters of wage reductions that the entire organized labor movement would resist to the utmost any attempt on the part of employers to crowd down wages, and the attempt was abandoned.

A comparison of conditions in 1893, the panic year (the membership of the American Federation of Labor being then less than 300,000), with the conditions of today brings to light a strong contrast of organized labor's position then and now. In the panic year referred to above wages tumbled, to which was added extensive unemployment, although the full effect of the general policy of employers to decrease wages was tempered even then by the organized movement, small though it was. Since that year there have been recurring periods of industrial depression, but in each period the organized movement has shown a greater resisting power than formerly.

In the so-called "rich men's panic" of 1907 organized labor showed its teeth. Plans were in the making by the captains of industry to attempt a general reduction in wages. At a large meeting in New York City early in 1908, at which were present many large employers, President Gompers sounded a warning to the directors of industry which had a most salutary effect. In fact, the plans which had been formulated in furtherance of a general reduction of wages were abandoned. The membership of the American Federation of Labor had grown from less than 300,000 in 1893 to approximately 1,550,000 in 1907. President Gompers challenged the advocates of wage reductions as to their logic, and made it clear that if their program was persisted in organized labor would resist it to the extreme limit. President Gompers said, in part:

"The entire history of industry demonstrates clearly beyond question that every effort in the past to reduce wages, every reduction of wages made to relieve a like situation, has simply accentuated and made the condition worse. You cannot reduce wages without reducing the consuming power of the people, and every time you reduce their consuming power you make your situation worse. It is the largest possible consumption of things produced which makes the

largest possible prosperity, and I may say this, without further attempt at serious argument—that the employers of labor who make or believe they can make an attempt to force wages down are

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not going to have the easy sailing they had years ago, for the American workmen have come to the conclusion that if for any reason, and I shall not attempt to assign one tonight, the financial situation is as it is, it is due to no fault of theirs; that whoever is to blame, it is in the hands of the financiers or the captains of industry and the representatives in Congress, if you please, if you care to blame them; but I repeat, it is not due to any fault of the working people. They have made up their minds that they are not going to be the chief sufferers by reason of either an artificially made panic or by the blunders of those who have the affairs of finance and industry under their direction."

During the chaotic industrial conditions obtaining in this country consequent upon the European war, avarice and greed have been unable to break down, even in small degree, the wage scales established by the unions of labor. On the contrary, wages in innumerable crafts and callings throughout the country have been increased and hours shortened.

True it is that increases in wages and shortened hours in the metal trades have come about partially by the enormous demand for labor in the manufacture of munitions of war. In addition it is also true that had it not been for the unions in the metal trades slight consideration would have been given to the workmen. Even though in many of the manufacturing plants where large contracts were in process of execution there were no union men, yet the influence exerted by the organized metal trades men compelled many of the manufacturers employing non-union men to put more money into their pay envelopes and shorten hours or face a strike. With the advantages thus gained by the non-union employees as the direct result of union influence and effort, even though there accrue but slight immediate increase in the membership of the metal trade unions, the first attempt on the part of the manufacturers to take from these workmen any of the bettered conditions which they now enjoy will be instantly met by united resistance.

Beginning with the building trades of Chicago a long list of cities and towns report betterments in wage scales and conditions, even the unemployment in considerable degree obtains in various sections of the country.

Surveying the national legislative field the Clayton law, section 6 of which declares "the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce," exempts the labor organizations from the purview and operation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

The enactment of the labor provisions of the Clayton law was the result of twenty-five years of effort by the American Federation of Labor

to insure to the working people their inherent right to combine for the purpose of working out their own destiny in dealing with the concrete problems in industry.

The passage by Congress of the Seamen's law marks the abolition of involuntary servitude of seamen and restores to them the rights enjoyed by every other citizen.

These two laws are the distinctive achievements of our organized movement during the past year.

In practically every State remedial legislation has been enacted, the general trend of which indicates a growing desire to accord to the men of labor their rights; that industry shall bear its full share of responsibility, and that greater consideration shall be shown for the interests of that great army of producers, rather than deifying the wealth produced and extending the privileges of the wealth owners.

The Industrial Relations Commission has concluded its labors, covering a period of over two years. The investigations conducted have covered a wide field of activity, and there has been a marked effort on the part of a portion of the commissioners to make real that trenchant expression, "pitiless publicity." Organized labor has long and earnestly protested against the inhuman and corrupting influences of aggregations of wealth—protested against the unequal struggle of the working people to secure even justice. The despotic attitude of wealth owners toward the workers, against which the organized labor movement has continuously and persistently opposed, has been clearly and vigorously shown. The reported recommendations of the representatives of organized labor on the commission, in conjunction with the chairman of the commission, are sweeping in character.

The past year has been one of important changes and occurrences. It is with sorrow American trade unionists view the terrible decimation of the workers of Europe, and with sympathetic anxiety contemplate the coming reconstruction period. The loss of life cannot be compensated for, but the lessons which this immense catastrophe graphically teach can be utilized by the trade unionists of our own country to speed the organization of the unorganized that the power may rest with the workers themselves whether wars, the great burden of which must be borne by them, shall be undertaken.

Redoubled should be our assiduity in the coming year, the watchword of every unionist on the continent being, "Now for the three million mark."

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Many Kinds of Bread :-: :-:

By Frederic J. Haskin

The loaf of white, raised wheat bread is the kind of bread best known throughout the world, and the one of which the greatest quantities are consumed. It has a number of rivals, however, and despite the opinion of expert chemists that the ordinary white bread is the most nutritious and most digestible, many people give preference to other varieties of the staff of life. The average baker handles whole wheat bread, graham bread, two kinds of rye bread and a liberal assortment of shapes in the rolls and loaves into which the white bread is molded. In some parts of the country a raised corn bread is also added to the baker's assortment.

In addition to these are salt rising bread, gluten bread and numberless varieties of so-called "health breads." Sometimes these health breads seem to possess exceptional qualities, and it is said that all the bread eaten by John D. Rockefeller is shipped to him daily by a Philadelphia woman, who claims she has invented a formula of whole wheat bread which possesses the maximum amount of nutrition and digestibility. For persons troubled with certain ailments special kinds of bread are supposed to be beneficial. For example, gluten bread is prescribed by many physicians for diabetes patients, as it is claimed that the starch of ordinary bread aggravates the disease.

The original graham bread, as invented by Dr. Graham, was not a raised bread at all. It was made simply by kneading graham flour and water thoroughly to form a stiff dough. The modern graham bread, as known both to the housewife and baker, is made just as ordinary white bread, excepting that graham flour containing a large percentage of bran, is used instead of white flour. There is a close connection between graham and whole wheat flour, the difference being that in most of the whole wheat flour the outer portion of the wheat kernel, known as the bran, is removed. Whole wheat and graham bread are made exactly alike in most bakeries.

To make gluten bread strong flour and water are made into a dough which is pressed and strained under a stream of water until nearly all the starch has been washed out. It is then well kneaded and baked, forming a light elastic loaf.

Aerated bread is another bread intended

chiefly for invalids. It was invented by Dr. Daughlish, an English physician, about half a century ago, and while hailed with enthusiasm for a time, is now baked in but few establishments. Dr. Daughlish's theory was that carbonated gas does not need to be produced in the dough by slow fermentation, but may be added with the water used to mix it. For this purpose he charged the water used with carbon dioxide, making it about the same as aerated water used at soda fountains.

Salt rising bread is known in most parts of the country and is especially popular in the south. Until recently it has been almost entirely a bread of home manufacture, but now bakeries particularly in the south and west, are turning their attention to this bread, the peculiarity of which is that it does not require yeast. The fermenting elements in it originally are acquired from the air. In making this kind of bread, milk and cornmeal are mixed into a stiff batter. This is left to stand at blood heat until it has fermented. A thick sponge is made of white flour, hot water and a little salt. The sponge and the sour batter are kneaded together until thoroughly mixed, when the mass is set to raise in a warm place. The leavening process started in the batter, spreads through the dough, which, when baked, produces a light, porous loaf, which many persons prefer to other bread. The salt prevents undesirable fermentation and makes it tasty.

An international exposition of bread products was recently held in Germany, at which specimens of the breads of many nations were upon exhibition. The French bread included a number of varieties from Alsace-Lorraine, which, instead of being glossy, as is most other European bread, were sprinkled on top with flour. Some of the loaves were in peculiar form, especially the wreaths known as "pain perce." The Rheinish rye bread of both coarse and fine rye differed little from pumpernickel, which is made of coarse rye flour and is formed into loaves weighing at least ten pounds.

The bread of the soldiers of the different countries attracted attention. In north Germany the soldiers received rations of rye bread only, while in Bavaria they have mixed rye and white bread. The Spanish army has elongated loaves of gray bread weighing about a pound each, which are served shredded. The Russian army bread is vinegarlike in its acidity, and, it is said, could be

digested only by persons of the most robust constitutions.

One of the peculiarities of the countries in

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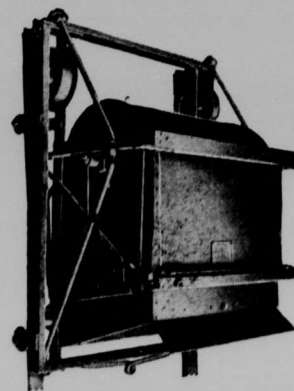
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which the greater part of the bread baking is done in a primitive fashion by small bakeries is the variety of fancy shapes into which the dough is molded. One of the Italian exhibits was the pannettone, a loaf made up in the form of a beehive. It was decorated with sugar ornaments and almonds, and is especially in demand about Christmas time. Some of the countries or towns have peculiarly shaped bread and rolls in commemoration of some historic events. The crescent rolls of Vienna are said to have originated with a baker who had a shop at the time the city was besieged by the Moslems in the sixteenth century.

The Haaraffen of Crailsheimer dates to a legend of the fourteenth century, which states that the town was besieged by the combined forces of several towns, which surrounded the city with the intention of starving its inhabitants into surrender. After several months a clever old woman conceived the idea of having a strange masqueraded figure appear upon the city walls. The figure was so fantastic in appearance that the timid enemies fled in affright. They called it a vision of the haaraffen, or hair monkey. In commemoration of this, bread is baked in a shape somewhat resembling a fantastic letter "M" and on a certain day each year a quantity of these bread forms are distributed among the poor.

English bread resembles the wheat bread of both Germany and the United States. Comparatively little but the raised white bread is made in English bakeries, although an unusual number of peculiar health breads are in circulation in the larger cities. The Englishman seems forced to consider his digestion, and each year brings out some modern hygienic compound which is extensively advertised for a period, and then forgotten. The favorite English bread is the round cottage loaf of staple white dough, although oblong loaves baked in tin pans are also much used. A small quantity of raised oatmeal bread is still eaten in Scotland and also in Ireland, although the historical oat cake was an unleavened product, consisting chiefly of oatmeal, water and salt, mixed into a soft dough and baked upon the hearth. The French bread most in demand is baked in slender loaves about three feet in length.

In America the population is made up of all nationalities, so that no American bread is rec-

ognized as being distinctively national. The nearest approach to it is the New England brown bread, which is peculiar to that region. It is baked sometimes of graham flour, but the original formula was a mixture of rye and cornmeal, and its use dates back to colonial period. The formula for it varies greatly. In some families a recipe has passed unchanged through a couple of centuries. It is always made of raised dough, whether baked or steamed. It always has been made in the home until a comparatively recent period. It is not supposed to be a sweet bread, and yet in many old families a quantity of molasses is used in the dough, and the addition of raisins has also had a considerable amount of favor. A double loaf of white bread baked in a single pan is now being exploited by bakeries as the typical American bread. It is finely raised and of exceptionally delicate flavor and odor.

LABOR IN THE FIRST CENTURY.

Discussing the modern tendency to underrate the value of manual labor, F. H. Hedge says:

"There was no presumption on the part of the countrymen of Jesus against the carpenter's craft, or any other mechanical employment, as compatible with the highest intellectual and spiritual eminence. The Jews had none of these prejudices as to the comparative capability and respectability of different pursuits, which prevail in modern society. The Jewish polity, theocratic as it was in its civil theory and constitution, was very democratic in its social principle. In fact so great was the estimation in which the useful arts were held that, according to the Talmud, all parents were required to have their children instructed in some trade or craft, which they might or might not practice in after years. 'The highest rank in the estimation of the people,' says a recent authority, 'was not reserved for the priests, but for the learned; and many of the most eminent of these were tradesmen. They were tent makers, weavers, sandal makers, carpenters, tanners, bakers, cooks. A newly elected president of the senate was found by his predecessor, who had been ignominiously deposed for his overbearing manner, all grimy in the midst of his charcoal mounds. Of all things most hated were idleness and asceticism. Piety and learning themselves received their proper estimation only when joined to bodily work. "Add a trade

to your studies," was one of their sayings, "and you will be free from sin." "The tradesman at his work need not rise before the greatest doctor.""

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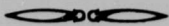
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"Perhaps none of Britain's relics of antiquity has been the subject of so much controversy as the Roman wall, which once stretched across the island from the Tyne to the Solway firth, together with the earthworks to the south of it, which are commonly known as the Vallum. For this the Romans themselves are to some extent responsible," says a correspondent to the Yorkshire "Post"; "they did not foresee the interest that their work was one day to arouse, or they might have left behind them more intelligible records than those confusing passages in which historians ascribe the wall now to Hadrian, and now to Septimus Severus." "Early in the eighteenth century Hosley propounded the theory that the Vallum was the work of Hadrian, and the Murus, or stone wall, built by Severus, and for a long period controversy raged hotly between the partisans of these two emperors, till the labors and arguments of Dr. Collingwood Bruce brought about peace." He urged the claims of Hadrian to be regarded as the originator of both Murus and Vallum.

"Presently, however, there came the discovery, just to the west of Amboglanna (Birdoswald, near Gilsland), of a length of cespitious wall—a rampart, that is to say, not of piled earth like the mounds of the Vallum, but built up of turf, like the Antonine wall between the Forth and the Clyde, but with the stone footing which that work possessed." There has, therefore, been in existence "a turf wall occupying a line different from the line of the stone wall, and evidently of earlier date, and for this turf wall it was necessary to find a maker. There is nothing to indicate that Agricola ever constructed any line of wall whatever, or, at any rate, not so far to the south of the frontier which he was establishing. The only alternative seemed to be to assign the turf wall to Hadrian, and to surrender the stone barrier to Severus. The theory was tempting because it was logical, since it brought the three works into their proper order of development first, the plain turf wall of Hadrian (A. D. 120); secondly, the turf wall with a stone footing of Lollius Urbicus (A. D. 140); and lastly, the masonry wall of Severus (A. D. 210)."

"Hadrian's object was the establishment and fortification of a frontier at a time when a recent disaster to the Roman army in northern Britain must have made the tribes to the north of the

line chosen difficult to deal with; he determined to shut them off by means of a barrier stretching right across the island, and it was clearly expedient that all gaps should be closed as soon as possible. On the eastern half of the line building stone and limestone were plentiful and conveniently situated, but across north Cumberland this was far from being the case." It is therefore conjectured that part of the wall was first constructed of turf. "That could have been done very rapidly, and when palisaded it would serve its purpose till a better barrier was erected; then, at a later date, but still during the reign of Hadrian, the turf wall was, section by section, replaced by the Murus." "Much excavation will be needed before the theory above indicated can be regarded as other than a theory, but at least it supplies an explanation of many obscure points, and does something to unravel the statements of historians. The upholders of Hadrian may be satisfied with a view which gives their favorite a wall and a half, and possibly even two walls, and Severus, was a great enough man to dispense with the credit that has been claimed for him. Indeed in one way he accomplished more than Hadrian; for his invasion of Caledonia, seeming failure as it was, secured the peace of the frontier for nearly a century and a half, while Hadrian's wall met with disaster only 60 years after its foundation."

"ELOQUENT SIMPLICITY."

"Eloquent simplicity," the phrase used by Edward Everett in his note of congratulations to President Lincoln on his Gettysburg address, is full of meaning. Certainly the English language contains no finer example of either eloquence or simplicity than is found in this remarkable address. Counting the words as they come in regular order in the address, and including the articles "a" and "the," the following interesting facts are noted by a writer in "School Education": Total number of words, 268; words of one syllable, 196; words of two syllables, 46; words of three syllables, 18; words of four syllables, 8.

It is the professional character which authorship has assumed which has taken individuality and personal flavor from so much of our writing, and prevented to a large extent the production of enduring books. Our writing is done too hurriedly, and to serve a purpose too immediate.

Literature is not so much an art as a manufacture. There is a demand, and too many crops are taken off the soil; it is never allowed to lie fallow, and to nourish itself in peacefulness and silence.—Alexander Smith.

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LABORERS OF JAPAN.

Last Friday night B. Suzuki, president of the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan, addressed the San Francisco Labor Council. He said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: It is my great privilege and honor to meet you here face to face and to say to you a few words as a representative of the Japanese wage earners.

"I must confess for myself that I cannot speak to you freely in your own language, and I cannot express accurately my full thoughts. Of course, I have been learning English a pretty long time in Japan, but my experience with English has mainly been a reading experience, not a speaking experience. However, I will try to speak in your language with my meager vocabulary and clumsy style. So, I just ask you to overlook my faults in speaking.

"Majority is power, I believe. This is an old fact, but an everlastingly new truth. The brave struggle of our fellow-workers throughout the last century shall never be forgotten in the history of social progress; and it seems to me that the agency of greatest service in the protection of the European and American workers of this period from the greed of the capitalists on the one hand and government officialism on the other is the trade unions.

"Of course, our campaign must be waged more and more extensively, but I believe I can see that you have passed over, at least, the bitterest of it. We Japanese laborers have not. We are just inaugurating the industrial revolution, while Japan as a whole is passing through a transitional stage.

"We Japanese wage earners began to stand up together for ourselves just three years ago. Our organization is called the 'Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan.' The members belonging to the society number now over 8000 in 39 branches in different parts of the country, and our society is increasing at the rate of 500 every month. I believe that the membership will exceed 10,000 before the end of the present year.

"Now, we must learn from your experience, and I want to get information and ideas at this opportunity about your organization and movement. How to organize, how to develop leaders and how to extend our power as an organization. This is one of the reasons why we came from our country to your country across the great ocean.

"I have been deeply impressed with the fact that you have an admirable status in your country and an enormous influence upon society. In visiting most of the central labor bodies in California during the last three weeks this fact has everywhere been apparent. How far better than

that of our people, in every respect, is your condition. But, at the same time, I have made up my mind that your position must be our position eventually in Japan and that your influence must be no greater than our influence in our home-land. And I believe it is not impossible for us to realize this in the not far future in our country.

"Tonight my heart is full of the feeling that you are our brothers and that, as our fellow workers in useful labor of man, we may hope in your help and power to direct the way of the further progress of our wage earners and to the elevation of their condition. This is not only the need of ourselves, but it is the need of humanity.

"We are learning in Japan that all the laborers of the world have at the bottom the same interests and the same enemies. We are learning in Japan that a worker is not merely an American laborer or a Japanese laborer, but that he is also a human laborer—a world laborer. We stand exposed to the same enemies.

"I believe that we, the laborers of the world, must so understand each other across the boundaries of race and nation that at the first blast of the war trumpet we shall not be driven as sheep to the slaughter, but shall stand as a rock, firm in our confidence in one another, or as an immovable guard of eternal peace.

"This is our first visit to you, our fellow workers of America. It will be my endeavor in my representative capacity to be an interpreter among you for a little while of the ideas of our working people. Mr. Yoshimatsu and I came to you at this time with not a little uncertainty, but we have it in our hearts that a day may come when our people will be honored with fraternal delegates from you. I bring the most cordial greetings of our Japanese wage earners to you, our fellow workers of America.

"I believe that we have a common work in the solution of labor problems of the world. You stand to us for the Pan-American unionists, and we Japanese laborers will be the first fruits of the Oriental unionists.

"For the performance of this common task, let us ever co-operate with full understanding

and true friendships between the laborers of the land of the rising sun and those of the land where the sun has risen."

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Lower Gas and Electric Rates

-:-

By H. C. Quick

[H. C. Quick is the organizing secretary of the Consumers' Electric Light and Power Association, which is seeking to secure lower rates for public services in the city. He appeared before the Labor Council recently and asked consumers generally to bring their complaints to the Railroad Commission.]

The situation with reference to electric light and power is this:

In the "downtown" district there are several companies operating which are supposed to be competing with one another, but we find that they all are working together harmoniously except that they are combined against one small company, which is their only genuine competitor. The latter company operates within a certain district, and those within or near its lines enjoy far better rates than those just outside the lines. Now that this company has begun to expand into the Mission and Fillmore districts, a few of the merchants along the lines of the new competing company are also beginning to enjoy a lesser rate than before. But those outside the lines around it are still paying the high old rates. In fact, the coming in of one of the supposed competitors has only resulted in increasing instead of lessening the rates, so that the only lowering of rates that has taken place is wherever this genuine competitor extends its lines. The consumer has no remedy, for he will find that whenever he threatens to or actually does invite a new company to supply him, it will quote him a "new rate," which is but the same old rate of the company which supplied him before.

The gas situation is just about the same, only it is monopolized by one company, with no fear of competition. This company is becoming bolder and bolder, until it now actually is obtaining the consumer's money under misrepresentation. Until recently the gas rate was 85 cents per 1000 cubic feet, and if enough gas was used the rate would be lowered to 82 cents per thousand, and if less was used the minimum charge was 50 cents per month per meter. On July 1, 1915, a new rate was put into effect by the company which, according to its statement, was a great reduction. The new schedule reads:

"Pacific Gas and Electric Company (San Francisco District). General Scales of Gas Rates. On basis of monthly consumption. Made effective on July 1, 1915. Subject to change without notice.

"For the first 16,500 cu. ft., 85c per 1,000 cu. ft.
 "For the next 33,500 cu. ft., 70c per 1,000 cu. ft.
 "For the next 100,000 cu. ft., 65c per 1,000 cu. ft.
 "For the next 200,000 cu. ft., 60c per 1,000 cu. ft.
 "For the next 300,000 cu. ft., 55c per 1,000 cu. ft."

A minimum monthly charge of 85 cents for each meter installed must be paid each month during which the value of the gas at the above schedule is less than such minimum charge.

You will note that to get a lower rate than 85 cents per 1,000 cubic feet you must use 16,500 cubic feet per month. The gas company's books and records show that 95 per cent of the consumers use less than 16,500 cubic feet, and a very few of the remaining 5 per cent use enough gas to entitle them to the next lower rate. If there is any consumer entitled to a still lower rate, the company would confer a blessing on the city by informing it of the name of the firm doing such a big business as to require so much gas. Taking into consideration also that the minimum charge has been increased from 50 cents per month to 85 cents per 1,000 cubic feet you must use 16,500 to obtain any proof from the company showing a single reduction made by it, inasmuch as the published reductions are made only to non-exist-

ent, imaginary big consumers, as shown plainly enough by the above schedule.

Since hundreds of small families and working girls who use gas with which to hurry an early breakfast in their room before going to work have heretofore enjoyed that privilege for 50 cents per month, they must now pay 85 cents for this same service. This is not because the gas is better or because great reductions in gas rates have been made to other classes of consumers, but simply because the company needs the money

with which to buy limousines for the wives and daughters of the officials and the stockholders. The poor girl or the spinster will have to pay for the fine satins and silks of her more comfortably situated sister relatives of the gas company.

The water and telephone rates are equally rank and malodorous—they are like the cesspool we had better not stir up at this time because of the terrible smell and dangers the stirring-up would bring to the health of the community.

A few days ago the City Attorney commenced

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suits against the gas, electric and telephone corporations—suits similar in character to those pending against the water company. No doubt he has the law on his side, and will do his best to win the suits. But he is hampered by the Board of Supervisors, which holds the purse-strings and refuses to vote the necessary appropriation to prepare the evidence. Last year the water company spent \$96,000 for engineers and real estate witnesses with which to fight its case. This year it will spend close on to \$200,000 for the same purpose. These moneys come out of the pockets of the ratepayers, but singularly enough not a single ratepayer has petitioned the Supervisors to make an appropriation for such purpose. To convince doubters as to what can be done, I point only to the recent decision handed down in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, by which the city gains \$72,000 under the tax rate for the last two fiscal years, and \$35,000 more for this fiscal year.

If the City Attorney is supplied with enough funds to prosecute the case he may soon see the impounded moneys refunded to the taxpayers. And certainly \$2,300,000 is worth fighting for. This is but one item. When we consider what we pay unnecessarily to the other public service corporations, it seems the ratepayers must be asleep to keep on paying without offering any protest or attempting to stop the outrage. Instead they are meekly supplying the funds with which the companies are able to fight them in court. The situation would be comical were it not so tragic.

The question arises: Is there any relief? That may be answered positively. Municipal ownership is the one solution. While we may not acquire these properties in one day, eventually we will do it, by acting intelligently toward that end. As a temporary relief we have the Railroad Commission. It has the funds necessary to conduct investigations; it has experts in its employ as capable as those employed by the corporations. The companies know this, and say they are willing to co-operate with the commission and supply it with all the information required. But what kind of assistance may we expect from that quarter? Is it not like the assistance an accused murderer would offer the district attorney in putting the hemp around the neck? It would be about as valuable a kind of assistance as the wolf offers the sheep when asking to be made their guardian and protector.

I suggest that the ratepayers form a permanent organization which will co-operate with the Railroad Commission. This organization should furnish the information required. For the ratepayers will be able to furnish certain kinds of information which no employee of the commission would ever be able to get hold of. I suggest that there should be established an office with the necessary equipment to make tests of meters, and it should be the business of the office also to compel the companies, by all legal and proper means, to refund overcharges. If we had had such an office some years back we would now be enjoying better rates and we would be receiving better treatment. Under proper conditions San Francisco could be made an electric city, and the housewives do all cooking, sweeping, laundrying, etc. by electricity.

In the mountain fastnesses of our State there is enough power facilities to be secured to run all the factories and households in the cities. These resources belong to the people, but we are letting them fall into the hands of corporations, and have to pay for our past follies.

The remedies are these:

First. Have the private corporations properly regulated.

Second. See to it that the rules and regulations are lived up to.

Third. Work for the extension of municipal ownership.

Fourth. Vote only for those Supervisors who

come out openly and above board and promise faithfully if elected to support the people against the corporations. In the present board we have a few such men, but what we need is to have a majority on the Board of Supervisors—men that mean business; also a mayor who will back them up. We will never get ahead by only electing a few men and letting the corporations supply the rest.

One more point. It seems that the corporations suspect that the Railroad Commission is going to make a reduction in electric rates. Therefore they are working overtime just now endeavoring to sign up new contracts with the consumers, or make renewals, as they term it. The law does not require you to sign a new contract to continue the service, and the company is not going to disconnect your service as long as you pay your bill. But if the commission should cut the rate, you will find yourself helpless, as the company will hold you to the signed contract.

If you move and have to make application for service, be sure to read the contract and see to it that the blank space provided for the number of months for which your contract is filled in before you sign, otherwise the agent may fill in whatever number of months he pleases and compel you to pay accordingly.

Therefore, I say, get busy and do what you can to eliminate the motto which has hung long enough upon the company's walls and change it for a new one. The old motto is "T. P. B. D." (the public be damned), and the new form we desire is "T. P. D. R." code form for "The public demands respect."

The Machinists' Union is not overlooking the opportunities the war has brought them to gain a larger measure of justice for its membership. It is demanding increased pay and shorter hours—and it is getting them.

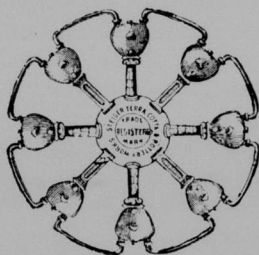
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SAN FRANCISCO

Boston Symphony Orchestra

There are fifteen symphony orchestras in the United States. The membership of fourteen of these is composed exclusively of members of the A. F. of M., every one of whom is an American citizen. The Boston Symphony Orchestra is the only exception to this rule.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra is the only non-union symphony orchestra in North America, north of the Gulf of Mexico. A proud distinction, truly. With the exception of a few of its members who were formerly affiliated with the A. F. of M., there is not a citizen of the United States in that orchestra.

The director, Dr. Karl Muck, is still on the pay roll of Kaiser Wilhelm's Royal Opera of Berlin, Germany. He is here virtually on leave of absence.

It is a misnomer to class this orchestra as an American institution.

There was a time—a very short time—when the membership of this orchestra was affiliated with Local No. 9, A. F. of M., of Boston, Mass., but when the management attempted its annual dump, it ran plumb up against the A. F. of M. For the benefit of the unsophisticated reader, it may be well to explain this system which, previous to the formation of the A. F. of M., was prevalent everywhere, so far as symphony orchestras were concerned, and is now entirely broken up in all the jurisdictions of the A. F. of M., but in Boston, where it has always prevailed, and still prevails.

Here is the modus operandi. After the close of the concert season, the conductor of the symphony and one or two members of the board of management take passage for Europe. They will visit all the principal cities of Europe and pick up as many musicians as they think they need and engage them for the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Just previous to the opening of the season, the city journals that carry "musical stuff," as they call it, will begin to announce that the management of the Symphony has some surprises in the way of new talent, which will result in great improvement of the orchestra over last season. This is followed later by the announcement that the famous Herr Schwellkopf has been secured from the Munchausen Royal Opera Orchestra to strengthen the strings. Later Signor Jericho, of Milano, a famous trumpeter, strong enough to shake Bunker Hill monument with his blasts, is announced. The next one trotted out will probably be Prof. Vodkamichky, the renowned 'cellist of Petrograd, etc.

Last year the same performance was given with another set of foreigners. What became of them? They had to accept inferior positions or get out. This has been going on since Col. Higginson has owned the orchestra.

When the A. F. of M. was formed it determined to stop this reckless system of foreign importation and give the American boy a chance. No objection was made to any foreign musician coming to this country and taking his chances in fair competition with his brother musicians of this country. Never was objection raised to importing talented musicians from abroad to fill a position in symphony or any other orchestra where such was actually needed, but the Boston and every other symphony orchestra was notified that the A. F. of M. would resist unnecessary importation, more particularly when such importations were made for purely spectacular advertising purposes.

Then Col. Higginson let out his yellow patriotic yell, about infringement of American liberty, and to prove his sincerity as a patriotic, dyed-in-the-wool American, he declared, by the shadow of Bunker Hill and the memory of the

liberty traditions of Faneuil Hall, he would never be dictated to by any organization, and to prove how much he loved freedom, he, like any other czar, sultan, or some other kind of a tyrant, issued a ukase to the effect that any member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra that held membership in the A. F. of M. must immediately resign from one or the other. This has been the policy of the Boston Symphony orchestra ever since, and today it is strictly an European orchestra with an American name. It has been unduly boosted by skillful press work until many good Americans believe that this organization of spineless foreigners is really the best in America. That it is a splendid orchestra can not be denied,

but that it is so superior to our strictly American orchestras is not true. There are several orchestras of American citizens whom the best unbiased critics have acknowledged are the peer of that orchestra. The American mind has been poured full of the alleged superiority of this foreign aggregation. It is about time that we gave a little attention to our American musicians.

For over two centuries the public mind has been sedulously impregnated with the idea that music or musicians to be good, must come from abroad. America is proud of the achievements of its children in all the arts and sciences. Music alone has been neglected, but in spite of this neglect, through the efforts of the A. F. of M., it has made progress, until now we have fourteen splendid symphony orchestras composed entirely of American citizens.—"International Musician."

There is always a new horizon for onward looking men.—Stevenson.

Fleischmann's Yeast with Fleischmann's Service

We beg to announce the amalgamation of the interests of the Golden Gate Compressed Yeast Company and the Fleischmann Company. The business heretofore conducted by the Golden Gate Compressed Yeast Company will hereafter be operated under the Fleischmann Company of California with principal offices at No. 941 Mission Street, San Francisco.

Mr. H. W. Robinson, for many years President and General Manager of the Golden Gate Compressed Yeast Company, will continue as executive head of the new combined organization.

Distributive agencies will be maintained at Los Angeles, Oakland, Sacramento, San Diego and all the principal cities and towns in California in conformance with the nation-wide system of Fleischmann's distributive service, which service goes beyond the regular and certain delivery of the highest grade of compressed yeast, and has come to mean an active interest by our representatives in all that pertains to the welfare of the baking industry, including practical assistance to bakers in the solution of their shop and merchandising problems by our corps of expert baking demonstrators. The amalgamation of the Fleischmann and Golden Gate interests will result in providing the bakers of California with a compressed yeast of the uniformly high quality standard that has made it the choice of Ninety-Five per cent of the bakers throughout the American Continent.

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DEBATE ON SEAMEN'S LAW.

Inasmuch as both of San Francisco's morning papers are controlled body and soul by the very interests seeking to discredit the new Seamen's law, it has been found exceedingly difficult to acquaint the people of this city with the true facts involved in the new legislation.

For reasons best known to themselves, the Hearst-De Young organs have persistently refused to publish the Seamen's side of the story, and have systematically misrepresented the new law ever since it was enacted. As a natural sequence of that policy the new Seamen's law is regarded with suspicion and disfavor among people who would be friends and champions of the measure if they but knew the plain truth.

In order to give the public an opportunity to learn the plain truth, arrangements have been made for a public mass meeting, to be held in the Scottish Rite Auditorium, on Wednesday, September 8th, at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the International Seamen's Union of America.

Unlike the Hearst-De Young policy, both sides to the controversy will be invited to have their say at this meeting.

Rudolph Spreckels has kindly consented to act as chairman.

The two leading and most prominent opponents of the new law, Capt. Robert Dollar and R. P. Schwerin, have been invited to present the case of the opposition. In addition, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has been asked to send a representative to explain the position of the local commercial interests.

Neither Captain Dollar nor R. P. Schwerin seldom misses an opportunity to air their grievances against the La Follette seamen's act, and it is confidently expected that both will gladly accept the invitation to tell the people of San Francisco about "our" flag and "their" coolie crews.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce will doubtless send a capable attorney to make it perfectly plain to the San Francisco public why the local commercial body opposes those sections of the Seamen's law especially designed to equalize the cost of operation between American and foreign vessels touching at our ports.

When all have had their say, Andrew Furuseth will tell all about the Seamen's law; he will go into details upon the sale of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's transpacific fleet and the transfer of the Dollar "line" to foreign registry.

The Scottish Rite Auditorium is an ideal meeting hall for a debate of this nature. The San Francisco public, but particularly business men and women, are cordially invited to attend. The meeting will be interesting, instructive and entertaining.

Don't miss it if you are interested in the up-bulging of an American merchant marine.

FIRST THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

[Text according to a monograph on anniversaries and festivals issued by the Free Public Library of Jersey City, N. J.]

Whereas, It is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits, and humbly to implore His protection and favor; and

Whereas, Both houses of Congress have, by their joint committee, requested me "to recommend to the people of the United States a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many and signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness."

Now, therefore, I do recommend and assign Thursday, the 26th day of November next, to be devoted by the people of these States to the serv-

ice of that great and glorious Being who is the beneficent author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be; that we may then all unite in rendering unto Him our sincere and humble thanks for His kind care and protection of the people of this country previous to their becoming a nation; for the signal and manifold mercies and the favorable interpositions of His providence in the course and conclusion of the late war; for the great degree of tranquillity, union, and plenty which we have since enjoyed; for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to establish constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national one now lately instituted; for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed, and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge; and, in general, for all the great and various favors which He has been pleased to confer upon us.

And, also, that we may then unite in most

humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations, and beseech Him to pardon our national and other transgressions; to enable us all, whether in public or private stations, to perform our several and relative duties properly and punctually; to render our national Government a blessing to all the people by constantly being a Government of wise, just, and constitutional laws, discreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed; to protect and guide all sovereigns and nations (especially such as have shown kindness to us), and to bless them with good governments, peace and concord; to promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue, and the increase of science among them and us; and, generally, to grant unto all mankind such a degree of temporal prosperity as He alone knows to be best.

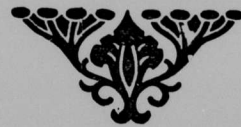
Given under my hand, at the City of New York, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

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JAMES W. MULLEN Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1915.

Native goodness is unconscious, asks not to be
recognized;

But its baser affectation is a thing to be de-
spised.

Only when the man is loyal to himself shall he
be prized.

—Bayard Taylor.

The workers should own the earth, but the
truth is the earth is largely owned by idlers,
who reap without the necessity of sowing.

Today is the day to resolve that one year
hence you will have accomplished more for the
labor movement than you have in the year just
closed.

When justice dominates in the world of in-
dustry there will be work enough and wealth
enough for all. There will be no billionaires and
no paupers, and the path separating the poor from
the rich will be very narrow.

The union label is the best guarantee that the
things we buy have been produced under sanitary
conditions, fair wages and reasonable hours. Do
you demand the presence of the label on your
purchases? If you do not, you are falling short
of your duty to yourself and your fellows.

We call the attention of our readers to the
advertisers in this issue and point to the fact
that without their assistance it would be im-
possible to publish such a splendid Labor Day
number. Aside from the monetary value of their
patronage there is involved in the advertisements
an expression of good will toward organized
labor which is deserving of consideration at the
hands of union men and women. They are
worthy of your patronage, and you are urged to
practice a little reciprocity. They have scratched
your back. Now it is your turn to scratch theirs.
On this basis all can get along better.

In order that the many visitors at the Yo-
semite this summer may have an opportunity to
see some of the wild creatures which abound in
the woods, quantities of crystal salt are being
deposited in many places convenient for deer and
elk, within sight of roads and scenic spots fre-
quented by tourists. Yosemite shelters very
large numbers of harmless wild animals, but few
persons would even suspect their presence. But
Yosemite animals are accustomed to the sight of
men, and are never harmed. Consequently, in
spite of the natural instinct of all wild creatures
to hide from man, there is every reason to be-
lieve that the salt licks, which are extremely
popular with deer, will bring many hundreds of
them within view.

:- Unity and Progress :-

So long as the workers preserve their unity they will advance. So long as each exercises an intelligent interest in the others, just so long will the safety and welfare of all be assured; but the history of every movement for the betterment of the workers points with unerring accuracy to the cunning of the interests in promoting discord and destroying harmony in the ranks of the toiler. They contrive to so manipulate things that the workers are torn apart and pitted against each other in bitter strife. Sometimes this is done by cleverly injecting false, yet plausible, issues into the movement through the instrumentality of honest fools or crooked self-seekers. Frequently tempting bait is held out to lead astray the shortsighted and selfish, and thus cause friction and factions. Occasionally the shrewd and crafty interests lull the toilers to sleep through flattery and praise and the assurance that they are deeply concerned for the welfare of the downtrodden and the oppressed.

The labor movement has made marvelous progress in America during the past century, and particularly since the establishment of the American Federation of Labor, but this progress has been due to the good sense and the loyalty of the men and women who make up the membership of our unions, and not to the waving of magic wands by fairy queens who would have us follow them into the unexplored realms of Utopia.

The toiler is better off today than he has been in any period of history because he has faced forward and marched straight ahead, beating his way through the solid walls of opposition without any of the detours or parleys urged by the visionary and impractical. The struggle has been a long and tiresome one, but the perseverance of the worker has not lagged or weakened through it all, and will not do so until industrial justice has been ushered into our scheme of things in enduring form.

There are those who complain that our progress has not been rapid enough to suit them, and we must admit it has traveled at a slow pace, but we have gone forward with as much speed as the vast army of toilers has been able to follow. It is, perhaps, true that here and there more rapid strides might have been taken had our desperation driven us to the gambler's chance, where either all is won or all is lost, but this is mere speculation based upon theory and not fact.

The unions are here after the strenuous fight—strong, healthy and prepared to continue the struggle in the interest of the membership—and this, in itself, is evidence that the policies pursued have been, in the main, such as will bring us constantly nearer to our goal and keep the organizations in condition always to do the work that called them into being.

The industrial field is strewn with the skeletons of organizations that have gone down to death without having accomplished their designs, and an examination into the causes of their failure invariably leads to the dreamer reaching for the unattainable. Dreamers sometimes spin great yarns, and occasionally leave loose ends that can be picked up by practical men and woven into useful shape, but the dreamer is never a leader capable of guiding his forces in a manner that will produce practical results.

The labor movement is a down-on-the-earth, bread-and-butter proposition calculated to benefit the membership now as well as in the future.

Those who have guided the destinies of the movement have not deemed it wise to follow every person who has held out before them plans for bringing about ideal conditions sometime in the distant future, and the trend of events has demonstrated beyond the possibility of doubt that we owe our present proud position to the soundness of their judgment.

May all future actions be guided by the same high purposes and correct decisions which have made such splendid history for the toilers of our land in the years that have passed. Unity means progress.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Massachusetts has a minimum wage commission, and in fixing the rates for department stores the commission decided that experienced girls could live on \$8.50 per week, inexperienced girls \$7.50, and minors \$6 and \$5 per week.

All those naturalized foreigners who have left the United States and returned to their native country in Europe are likely to be confronted with the proposition when they come back here that they are not citizens of the United States, on the ground that they cannot pledge fealty to two countries at the same time. They must either be loyal and neutral Americans or citizens elsewhere.

A boy one day last week saw a sign reading: "Boy wanted." He stepped into the place and made application for the position. Upon being asked his age he replied he was 14; being then told to report for work the next morning and bring a school certificate he went out the door but returned a moment later with the sign. When asked why he did that he said: "Well I thought some better-looking boy might come along and you might hire him. I need the job, and the boss says he needs that kind of a boy."

Fate, which is but another name for desire and ambition, often plays pranks with nations as with men. One day the "treaties" and "conventions" of the "high contracting parties" are treated as "mere scraps of paper," while another day mere "friendly notes" are hailed as means to achieve "high diplomatic purposes." For, such is the soul of man, the wish is father to thought and action. The notes of President Wilson are treated now more seriously by the powers than they before regarded solemn treaty obligations. These "pourparlers" are expected to change Germany's submarine warfare and lead eventually to overtures for peace. It will require no Federation of Neutral Nations to accomplish the world's desire. Peace will be brought about by simple means, just at the moment the world really desires a world's peace.

Principles, so-called, are more or less one-sided in their application. For instance, the familiar legal maxim, "ignorance of the law excuses no one," has reference only to the criminal. The judge, prosecutor, or even the defendant's own attorney, may be entirely ignorant of the law applicable to the case, yet if the accused person suffer penalty or expense by reason of his ignorance of the law he suffers alone and has generally no remedy. We say that in a democracy there is perfect equality before the law, so that if a rich man commits larceny of a loaf of bread he will be punished as well as the poor man doing the same thing. In practice, however, the rich man generally escapes, as juries are more apt to excuse the rich man because of their inability to understand the motive for his act. Necessity may compel a poor man to commit such a petty theft; not so in the case of the rich man. His attorney will plead kleptomania or other involuntary habit, and the jury lets him go. If the poor man should plead similar bad and involuntary habit, he would be quickly convicted as being a confirmed or habitual criminal. Principles are very elastic and inconsistent things. So well is this known that orators and debaters in all ages seek to convince their listeners of the justice of their claims by appeal to popular principles or phrases. In fact all principles are one-sided, used for specific purposes; they are the weapons with which to combat your opponents in a dispute where facts are scarce.

WIT AT RANDOM

Mrs. Exe—Here's an invitation from Mrs. Boreleigh to one of her tiresome dinners. I hate them.

Exe—Why not plead that you have a previous engagement?

Mrs. Exe—That would be a lie. Edith, dear, write Mrs. Boreleigh that we accept with pleasure.—Boston "Transcript."

Little Eda one day turned to her mother, who was a widow, and said:

"Mama, do you really and truly love me?"

"Why, of course, my dear. Why do you ask?"

"And will you prove it to me?"

"Yes, if I can."

"Then go marry the man around the corner who keeps the candy store."

A British officer inspecting sentries guarding the line in Flanders came across a raw looking yeoman. "What are you here for?" he asked.

"To report anything unusual, sir."

"What would you call unusual?"

"I dunno exactly, sir."

"What would you do if you saw five battle-ships steaming across that field yonder?"

"Sign the pledge, sir."

"I want to be excused," said the worried-looking juryman, addressing the judge. "I owe a man five dollars that I borrowed, and as he is leaving town today for some years, I want to catch him before he gets to the train and pay him the money."

"You are excused," returned his honor, in icy tones. "I don't want anybody on the jury who can lie like that."

The late Dr. Torrop of Heywood, England, well known as the "factory doctor," was a keen critic of the housewives he came in contact with. He gave them advice at times in a very outspoken manner.

On one occasion he was visiting a patient, and, cucumbers and onions being mentioned, the doctor asked if the lady knew how properly to prepare that desirable appetizer. Without waiting for her reply he began to "lay down the law."

"Take a good-sized cucumber," he said, "skin it lengthways; cut it into very thin slices. Next an onion; shred it as fine as the cucumber; place it in alternate layers in a shallow glass dish; season with pepper and salt; cover with vinegar and leave in a cool place for four hours; then take up the dish very carefully, and walk into the back yard and pour the contents into the ash pit!"

In one of the Southern States the negroes are great patrons of a matrimonial agency. One darkey, anxious to find a wife for his son, went to this agent, who handed him a list of lady clients. Running through this the man came upon his own wife's name, entered as desirous of obtaining a husband between the ages of twenty-eight and thirty.

Forgetting about his son, the darkey hurried home to announce his discovery to his wife. She was not at all disturbed.

"Yes," she said, "I done give him my name. I puts it down when you was so sick in de winter and de doctor says we must prepare for de worst."—Chicago "Journal."

"Colonel," asked the beautiful girl, "when was the most trying moment of your life?"

"It was when I went to my wife's father for the purpose of asking him to let me have her. He was very deaf, and I had to explain the matter before twenty clerks."—Chicago "Record-Herald."

MISCELLANEOUS

TRUTH NEVER DIES.

Truth never dies. The ages come and go;

The mountains wear away; the seas retire;

Destruction lays earth's mighty cities low;

And empires, states and dynasties expire;

But caught and handed onward by the wise,

Truth never dies.

Though unreceived and scoffed at through the years,

Though made the butt of ridicule and jest;

Though held aloft for mockery and peers,

Denied by those of transient power possessed,

Insulted by the insolence of lies,

Truth never dies.

Truth answers not; it does not take offense;

But with a mighty silence bides its time,

As some great cliff that braves the elements,

And lifts through all the storms its head sublime;

So truth, unmoved, its puny foes defies.

And never dies.

—Selected.

"For two years after I was married I was ashamed to meet the preacher who united my wife and me in the holy bonds. You see, in my excited condition I made a blunder and gave him a five dollar bill instead of \$20, which I intended to hand him. I suppose he thought I was a cheap skate, but I couldn't very well explain it without making myself ridiculous or causing him to suspect that I was lying about it."

"You say you felt that way for two years?"

"Yes. After that I began to be sorry I had given him anything!"—Philadelphia "Record."

SETBACKS.

By George Matthew Adams.

There is nothing more discouraging than a setback. To some, however, it merely acts as an added stimulus to fight harder. Every great enterprise, as well as every great character is linked together by means of its setbacks.

Profit by what you gained before the setback came.

The greatest engineering feat of all time is now completed in the digging of the Panama Canal. And yet the whole enterprise has been made up of a series of the most discouraging setbacks. But big men and a big nation have been backing the job. The setbacks have but taught them how to proceed and to magnify the bigness and importance of the total task.

Profit by what you have gained before the setback came.

The setback that is with you today will not be with you tomorrow—provided you let it teach you today something better for tomorrow. You cannot help the setback. That is certain. Therefore, the only sure fact is this: It is possible that the setback can help you. And this is one of the ways:

Profit by what you gained before the setback came.

Setbacks carve the lines into the faces of strong men and women. Setbacks make great tasks and great enterprises greater. Setbacks pave the very road over which the feet of every successful man and woman walks. Turn your setbacks into useful teachers.

Money Cannot Be Invested

By Richard Caverly

The object of commerce is not to get gold. In 999 out of 1000 sales the vender does not want gold or silver.

The dollar is not sought by him for the sake of the 25.8 grains of gold in it.

Most of the dollars he gets contain no grains of gold at all, but are made of paper.

He does not think of asking for gold, and would deem it a burden if he were required to take large payments in gold.

His object is to exchange his commodities for other goods, and he takes money because it is a convenient means of making other exchanges.

The purpose of money is not to convey a certain weight of gold, but to transfer a purchasing power equal to that of the goods which are being paid for, or the loan that is being liquidated. The receiver of the dollar takes it because it will buy the means of life and happiness—commodities in the broad sense.

The dollar is taken as the representative of the means of living, the representative of commodities; in order that it may be a true representative it must be based not on gold or silver but on commodities and be kept in harmony with them, by law.

The Federal Reserve act of 1913 specifically permits banks which become members of the system to accept drafts drawn upon them, and it empowers the Federal Reserve banks to rediscount the commercial paper of members' banks.

The law is intended, doubtless, among other things, to further the development of a re-discount market, which is a step toward the abandonment of the gold standard, which has totally failed, in Europe, at this time. Most countries now have the gold standard. All money is redeemable in or in some way related to gold—in theory only—and the value of money tends to equal the value of the mint equivalent in gold.

So long as gold is coined freely, and in any quantity desired, into money, the value of gold as money and as bullion must be the same. But money is a legal tender; bullion is not.

For if gold coin came to have more value than

gold bullion to be used in the arts, then persons having gold bullion would hasten to get it coined.

The consequent increase of money would raise the price of goods and lower the value of money. The decrease of gold for use in the arts would increase its value in that use. Equal value in the two uses must soon be reached.

If, on the other hand, gold, as money, should have, at any time, a less value than the same amount of gold as bullion, then all newly-minted gold would be used in the arts and little or none coined, until gold in the arts was so plentiful and money so scarce as to make the values even again.

Gold money, if full weight, might even be melted into bullion, if it were worth enough more in the latter use to pay for the trouble.

Some writers, instead of considering money as a medium of exchange, call it "capital seeking investment."

If money be capital, it is already invested; because the capital would consist in the inherent value of the material of the money, and not in the thing the money seeks to obtain.

But when money has found one investment it is as much a seeker for a second and a third as if it had not been invested at all.

It is always seeking investments, without being invested.

We are accustomed to say that money is invested in property, but this is not true. Money is no more invested in property than the yardstick is invested in the cloth that it measures.

When money has passed from one person to another, either as a loan or in payment for property, it is ready to be loaned again or to be paid out for another piece of property, or for services rendered, to somebody; it must be kept moving at all times, to be really useful to society. The money is no more used up by passing from one person to another than the yardstick is used up by measuring a yard of cloth.

The nature of money is not understood by the people; for if they did understand it they certainly never would submit to its overwhelming and oppressive power.

The newspapers in all our large cities devote several columns daily to giving the state of the money market, the various prices of stocks and bonds, and their fluctuations from day to day,

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according to the state of the so-called money market.

Now if money were properly instituted and



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G. LINDAUER

The best criterion in which a business man's career may be judged is the length of time he has been established and the position he holds in the mercantile community. The proprietor of the Union Livery Stables, Mr. G. Lindauer, came to San Francisco in the year 1876, and almost within a year thereafter established the business which he has so successfully conducted ever since that date. The location of the stables is at 118-160 Clara Street, with branches at 2240 Folsom Street and 3213 Webster Street. Mr. Lindauer conducts a general livery and sales stables, making a specialty of renting work horses and also selling country horses. Mr. Lindauer is an honored citizen of this city, being prominently connected in business and financial circles. He has on all occasions shown a most favorable attitude toward labor, and we are glad to mention his name as a substantial and considerate friend of the conservative organized workingmen of San Francisco and the entire State.

PRINGLE, DUNN & CO.

J. Pringle and P. Livingston Dunn, comprising the firm of Pringle, Dunn & Co., General Contractors, have done a great deal of U. S. Government work of all kinds of buildings in San Francisco, Mare Island, Angel Island, Monterey, Farallone Islands, Fort Baker, Honolulu, etc.

The city office of the firm is at 338 Pine Street, San Francisco.

They also constructed at the Exposition the Wisconsin State Building and the Pavilion for the Australian Commonwealth and many contracts for the underground work at the Exposition. They have just completed an addition to the Presidio Hospital.



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By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment
you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You
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Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside
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regulated, there would never be such a thing as a money market; the stock exchange would die. There would be a market for the productions of labor; and these would doubtless vary more or less in their market value or price, but there would be no variations in the market value of money.

It is as unreasonable for people to gain great wealth by fluctuations in the market value of money as it would be for them to gain great wealth by fluctuations in the length of the yard-stick.

Money is as much a measure of price as the yard-stick is of length; and deviations in the market value of money are as much a fraud upon the people as deviations in the length, weight and size of other measures.

No matter how long this gross wrong has been practiced upon all nations, it is no less an evil; and it has shown itself to be such by the centralization of wealth in every nation, and the poverty of the people whose labor has produced the wealth. Money has become worth everything, and the laborers have become beggars in the streets of our cities, and the products of labor almost worthless in the market sometimes dumped in the bay.

Robert G. Ingersoll has said: "There is not a man in the city of New York with genius enough, with brains enough to own five million dollars. Why? The money will own him. He becomes the key to a safe. That money will get him up at daylight; that money will separate him from his friends; that money will fill his heart with fear; that money will rob his days of sunshine and his nights of pleasant dreams. He becomes the property of that money." The evil power of money has been politically established, and it must be politically annulled.

It is a public wrong, and the public must administer the remedy.

(Continued Next Week.)

BABYLONIAN SHIPS AND DRESS.

Babylonian ships and river traffic are thus described by Herodotus:

"The most wonderful thing of all here, next to the city itself, is what I now proceed to describe: Their vessels that sail down the river to Babylon are circular, and made of leather; for when they have cut the ribs out of the willows that grow in Armenia above Babylon they cover them with hides extended on the outside, by way of a bottom; neither making any distinction in the stern, nor contracting the prow, but making them circular, like a buckler; then having lined this vessel throughout with reeds, they suffer it to be carried down by the river, freighted with merchandise. . . . The vessel is steered by two spars, and two men standing upright, one of whom draws his spar in and the other thrusts his out. Some of these vessels are made very large, and others of a smaller size; but the largest of them carry a cargo of five thousand talents. Every vessel has a live ass on board, and the larger ones more; for after they arrive at Babylon, and have disposed of their freight, they sell the ribs of the boat and all the reeds by public auction; then, having piled the skins on the asses, they return by land to Armenia, for it is not possible by any means to sail up the river by reason of the rapidity of the current; and for this reason they make their vessels of skins and not of wood, and at their return to Armenia with their asses they construct other vessels in the same manner. Such, then, is the description of their boats. For their dress, they wear a linen tunic that reaches down to the feet; over this they put another garment of wool, and over all a short white cloak; they have sandals peculiar to the country, very like the Boeotian clogs. They wear long hair, binding their heads with turbans, and anoint the whole body with perfumes. Every man has a seal, and a staff curiously wrought; and on every staff is carved

either an apple, a rose, a lily, an eagle, or something of the kind, for it is not allowable to wear a stick without a device."

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RIVES and BEN HARRISON in "Another
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Game, assisted by HELENA PHILLIPS in
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Wieland's

THE HOME BEER

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held August 27, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., by President Murphy.

Roll call: All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Automobile Painters No. 1075, for Bro. Jas. Sullivan. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—From Hon. Frank P. Walsh, thanking Council for resolutions indorsing work of Commission on Industrial Relations. From Senator James D. Phelan and Congressmen Kent, Stephens and John I. Nolan, acknowledging receipt of resolutions dealing with printing of report of Industrial Relations Commission. From Congressman Nolan, relative to resolutions in the matter of impressment of American citizens into foreign military service. From Coopers' Union, enclosing \$10 donation to Labor Day committee. From Commissioner W. J. French, Industrial Accident Board, announcing dates of public hearings in the matter of general safety orders for California's industries. From Beer Drivers No. 227, announcing that picnic will take place at Shellmound Park, Sunday, September 12th. From Electrical Workers No. 537, stating that the candidacy of Andrew J. Gallagher and John P. McLaughlin had been indorsed by them.

Referred to Executive Committee—Application from Grocery Clerks for boycott on the Model Grocery and Delicatessen. Application from the Boiler Makers' Union for permission to place the firm of C. C. Moore on the unfair list of this Council.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—Communication from Cornelius Lehand, relative to speaking on Labor Day.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—Communication from Leather Workers, relative to change in meeting place.

Communication from San Francisco Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, enclosing report of association and requesting that this Council receive a committee from the association some Friday evening. Moved to comply with request and that the recommendations contained in report be referred to law and legislative committee.

Reports of Unions—Bakers—Have taken 500 tickets for Labor Day; donated \$50 to Schmidt and Caplan; request that unionists refrain from assisting French bakeries; bread trust established in San Jose unfair. District Council of Iron Workers—Will give dance in Eagles' Hall August 28th. Cooks No. 44—Have instructed members

to register. Pile Drivers—Have indorsed no political candidate. Beer Bottlers—Have taken 300 tickets for Labor Day. Retail Delivery Drivers—Have taken one ticket for each member. Boiler Makers No. 25—Have taken one ticket for each member. Chauffeurs—Have taken 500 tickets. Web Pressmen—Have taken one ticket for each member. Ice Wagon Drivers—Have taken 228 tickets. Bakers and Cigar Makers—Donated to rubber boot and shoe workers of La Crosse, Wis. Cigar Makers and Pile Drivers—Repudiate indorsement of McKay for Supervisor. Janitors—Have taken 200 tickets for Labor Day.

Report of Executive Committee—Committee recommended that communication from Justice League of Denver, Colorado, be filed. Recommendation concurred in.

Labor Day Committee submitted report, which was read and filed.

Brother Wilson of Electrical Workers issued warning to delegates to look very closely before signing rate petitions.

B. Suzuki, representing the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan, addressed the Council on labor conditions in Japan.

Moved that secretary communicate with American Federation of Labor in the matter of Asphalt Workers' position relative to affiliation with this Council; carried.

Moved to instruct secretary to communicate with labor bodies throughout the country as to what method they use in promoting sale of union label goods; motion carried.

Receipts—Garment Workers, \$20; Sugar Workers, \$4; Bindery Women, \$16; Steam Fitters No. 590, \$16; Boiler Makers No. 205, \$24; Boiler Makers No. 410, \$4; Riggers and Stevedores, \$40; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$8; Coopers, \$12; Upholsterers, \$12; Web Pressmen, \$8; Garment Cutters No. 45, \$4; Post Office Clerks, \$16; Retail Clerks No. 432, \$8; Bottle Caners, \$4; Tailors No. 80, \$16; Boiler Makers No. 25, \$12; Cemetery Workers, \$8; Carriage Workers, \$4; Label Section, \$5; Schmidt and Caplan, \$70; Richmond "Daily News," \$5. Total receipts, \$316.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; office postage, \$6; Stenographers, \$51; Theodore Johnson, \$25; Sergeant-at-Arms, \$10; Secretary-Treasurer McTierman, \$20; Underwood Typewriter Co., \$2; Label Section, \$5. Total expenses, \$159.

Council adjourned at 9:25 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label upon all purchases.

GIVES BONUS BUT BARS UNIONS.

The Smith & Wesson Company, makers of rifles at Springfield, Mass., announces the inauguration of a bonus system, beginning September 1st. All employees will be paid 5 per cent of their total earnings during each quarter for the next year. One of the conditions makes it impossible for a worker to join a labor union and receive the bonus, as it provides that the worker must notify the company if he intends joining such labor organization. If an employee resigns or is discharged he is disqualified from receiving the bonus.

The company does not deny that the new scheme was installed for the purpose of "quieting discontent." Trade unionists are comparing this "concession" with the gains organized workers secure without surrendering individual rights.

SWISS WATCHMAKERS

For \$1.00 we will CLEAN any kind of WATCH and guarantee CORRECT TIME for 2 years.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY

\$2.00 Alaska Silver, 7 Jewel, Dustproof Workmen's Watches

Agents for Elgin, Waltham and Hamilton Watches
\$500 Reward for any watch we cannot repair

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Between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, corner Sycamore Ave.



The place for valuable documents, securities, mortgages, deeds, insurance policies and the like is a safe deposit box.

We rent them at a cost of little over one cent per day.

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AND
The McGilvray Raymond Granite Company
STONE CONTRACTORS

\$1.50 Hats FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN

MOST of the hats offered in this lot formerly sold at \$1.95. Nothing but the latest high-crown models included. The principal colors are brown, gray, blue and black. They have the newest bands and bows — some in contrasting colors. Here, indeed, is an opportunity to acquire an up-to-minute hat at a very reasonable price.



Derby Hats Included

\$1.50 is our special price on new black derby hats. All of the late styles are to be found in the lot.



LABOR'S ECONOMIC PLATFORM.

The following is the Economic Platform adopted by the American Federation of Labor:

1. The abolition of all forms of involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime.
2. Free schools, free text books and compulsory education.
3. Unrelenting protest against the issuance and abuse of injunction process of labor disputes.
4. A work day of not more than eight hours in the twenty-four hour day.
5. A strict recognition of not over eight hours per day on all Federal, State or municipal work, and not less than the prevailing per diem wage rate of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.
6. Release from employment one day in seven.
7. The abolition of the contract system on public work.
8. The municipal ownership of public utilities.
9. The abolition of the sweatshop system.
10. Sanitary inspection of factory, workshop, mine and home.
11. Liability of employers for injury to body or loss of life.
12. The nationalization of telegraph and telephone.
13. The passage of anti-child labor laws in States where they do not exist and rigid defense of them where they have been enacted into law.
14. Woman suffrage co-equal with man suffrage.
15. Suitable and plentiful playgrounds for children in all cities.
16. The Initiative and Referendum and the Imperative Mandate and right of recall.
17. Continued agitation for the public bath system in all cities.
18. Qualifications in permits to build, of all cities and towns, that there shall be bath rooms and bathroom attachments in all houses or compartments used for habitation.
19. We favor a system of finance whereby money shall be issued exclusively by the government, with such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interests for their own private gain.
20. We favor a system of United States Government Postal Savings Banks.

He who despises mankind will never get the best out of either others or himself.—Tocqueville.

The reward of one duty is the power to fulfill another.—George Eliot.

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All the Comforts at the Lowest Possible Rates. Hot and Cold Water. Electric Lights, Steam Heat, Free Baths. All Outside Rooms. Rates: 50c, 75c and \$1.00 per day; \$2.50 per week, up.

GEO. WARREN HOOPER, Prop.

Howard, Mission, Sixteenth and Fillmore Street Cars Direct.

THE MAN WITH THE HOE.

By Edwin Markham.

Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans
Upon his hoe, and gazes on the ground,
The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world.
Who made him dead to rapture and despair,
A thing that grieves not and that never hopes,
Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox?
Who loosened and let down this brutal jaw?
Whose was the hand that slanted back this brow?
Whose breath blew out the light within this
brain?

Is this the thing the Lord God made and gave
To have dominion over sea and land;
To trace the stars and search the heavens for
power;
To feel the passion of Eternity?
Is this the dream He dreamed who shaped the
suns
And marked their ways upon the ancient deep?
Down all the stretch of Hell to its last gulf
There is no shape more terrible than this—
More tongued with censure of the world's blind
greed—
More filled with signs and portents for the soul—
More fraught with menace to the universe.

What gulfs between him and the seraphim!
Slave of the wheel of labor, what to him
Are Plato and the swing of Pleiades?
What the long reaches of the peaks of song,
The rift of dawn, the reddening of the rose?
Through this dread shape the suffering ages look;
Time's tragedy is in that aching stoop;
Through this dread shape humanity betrayed,
Plundered, profaned and disinherited,
Cries protest to the Judges of the World—
A protest that is also a prophecy.

O masters, lords and rulers in all lands,
Is this the handiwork you give to God—
This monstrous thing distorted and soul-
quenched?

How will you ever straighten up this shape;
Touch it again with immortality;
Give back the upward looking and the light;
Rebuild in it the music and the dream;
Make right the immemorial infamies,
Perfidious wrongs, immedicable woes?

O masters, lords and rulers in all lands,
How will the Future reckon with this Man?
How answer his brute question in that hour
When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the world?
How will it be with kingdoms and with kings—
With those who shaped him to the thing he is—
When this dumb Terror shall reply to God,
After the silence of centuries?

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THE BALLAD OF THE TOWN.

By Henry Ackley.

(Reprinted from "The Survey," April 3, 1915.)

Spirit of steam and steel,
Spirit of men that feel,
Spirit of a growing commonweal.

We stood on a swinging beam,
Me and my pal Joe.
He says, "That's quite a stream
Of biped ants below."

"Look," he says, "to the west,
Over the drifting smoke;
That hill is lifting like a woman's breast,
And a man would be some bloke
If he didn't have thoughts come up in him
That swell his soul—my eyes are dim."

Iron to iron, the rivets crept,
While through the air our hammers swept,
And Joe drowned out the noise,
His booming voice sang: "Boys,
We are they with sweat anointed,
We are they in faith appointed,
With straining sinews to achieve
A glory that the gods conceive;
Thus to the unformed ages given,
Thus by an unknown purpose driven,
We ride with Death where the log-boom breaks,
We breathe his breath where the furnace shakes,
We finger his form where the wheels are whirled,
And soon to his knotted arms we're hurled,
Our bones in the eddies lost,
Our bones to the ash-pit tossed."

The riveting ceased, and ceased the song,
And Joe looked 'round in his humorous way,
And said, "I'm glad I'm here where I belong,
I've landed a job and I get good pay."

"Well, then," I said, "dig down in your brain,
And since you must sing get off o' this strain!
I too have work to do!"
But he kept on with the same refrain:—
"The mice play far from the cat's cruel claws,
But the purring mill extends its paws;
Our children are belched from the mine's grim
jaws,"—
He never finished; just then he rose
Swinging his hammer, he toppled;—the close!



DON'T FORGET OUR FRIEND

Fred. Eggers

(INCUMBENT)

Sheriff



ORPHEUM.

Next week will positively be Mrs. Leslie Carter's last at the Orpheum. She will continue to present her tabloid version of "Zaza," which is proving a tremendous success. In conjunction with her, a great new show will be presented which includes several of the most famous acts in vaudeville. Ralph Dunbar's Salon Singers, an excellent quintette who had the distinction of sharing headline honors with William Jennings Bryan on the chautauqua circuit, will present a delightful program of popular numbers. Billie Burke is famous as an originator and producer. His latest success is entitled "Tango Shoes," and is a novelty in which the element of curiosity and mystery play an important part. To go into further details would be to lessen the enjoyment of one of the most diverting acts in vaudeville. Charles E. Evans, the favorite comedian of Evans and Hoey Parlor Match fame, will be a welcome feature of the coming bill. He will be assisted by Helena

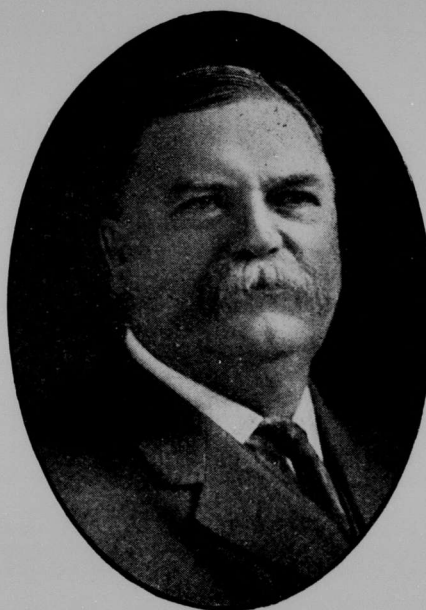
Phillips, recently prominent in the support of David Warfield. The two will present a laughable farce entitled "A Forgotten Combination." Shirli Rives and Ben Harrison will appear in a new bench act. Miss Rives is an accomplished vocalist and comedienne and also a very beautiful woman, and Ben Harrison is a clever, versatile and original comedian. The others who will take part in this program are Harry and Eva Puck, Eva Shirley and Willie Solar.

"The Cordwainers Company," says the "Pall Mall Gazette" (London), "is a standing puzzle to many people who do not know that cordwainer is the old English equivalent of shoemaker. As originally incorporated by Henry VI., the company was styled the 'Mystery of Cordwainers of the City of London.' The cordwainers had an old privilege of selling shoes on Sundays."

Retain a Faithful Official!

Elect Him at the Primary

September 28, 1915



JOHN GINTY

Incumbent

For Assessor

His work has been commended by the San Francisco Real Estate Board, Civic League of Improvement Clubs, Chamber of Commerce, Abstract Companies, Lawyers, Civil Engineers and State and visiting Assessors.

...ELECT...

Joseph Mulvihill

SUPERVISOR

Primary Election September 28, 1915

American Federation Newsletter

Can Workers Win Strike.

Organization made it possible for employees of the Wheeling Can Company of Wheeling, W. Va., to win a three weeks' strike, secure recognition as unionists and improve working conditions. The company agrees to meet grievance committees and further agrees that those workers who are last employed shall be laid off first during slack time. All employees are reinstated without prejudice.

Shorter Hours Granted.

As a result of conferences with officers of the Machinists' Union of Taunton, Mass., the Mason Machine Works' management announces that hereafter the hours of labor will be from 7 a. m. until 5 p. m. five days of the week and from 7 a. m. until 11:30 a. m. Saturday. The ten-hour pay schedule will continue.

Pattern Makers Gain.

President Wilson of the Pattern Makers' League of North America announces that the Cleveland local of this organization secured without strike the eight-hour day in all job shops, effective September 1st. Over 200 men are interested. The nine-hour day has been secured in Racine, Wis. A general betterment of conditions throughout the country has been recorded during the past few months.

Brass Molders Win.

Nearly a score of brass molding shops in Cleveland have agreed to a \$3.50 minimum wage and a \$4.25 minimum for piece work. President Valentine of the International Molders' Union assisted in the negotiations.

Power of Unionism Shown.

"This proves that where the politician, the civil service law, and the legislature fail to conserve our interests, our trade union activities do not fail us."

The above is A. F. of L. Organizer Fitzpatrick's concluding sentence in his report of organized labor's successful effort to secure the following gains in charitable institutions of the State of Illinois:

Equal pay for men and women, one day rest in seven, and automatic increase in wages based on length of service, change of shifts every seven days instead of every month as heretofore.

Organizer Fitzpatrick shows that from the time hospital attendants and nurses in said State or-

ganized, less than two years ago, their gains have been continuous, despite officeholders' opposition. The first gain was changing the 12 and 14-hour day to an eight-hour day. The legislature then reduced appropriations for these institutions, and also defeated the bill providing for one day's rest in seven. Regardless of these handicaps, the State board of administration, aided by trade unionists, worked out a system of gains that places Illinois in the van in its treatment of workers in State institutions, and justifies Organizer Fitzpatrick's opinion that the trade union can be depended upon, even though officeholders ignore just demands.

Bridgeport is Awake.

In less than two months a policy of aggressive trade unionism has changed Bridgeport, Conn., from what one local newspaper terms "the worst labor conditions in the country to the most advanced in New England."

Since July 12th Bridgeport has witnessed one continual series of successful strikes for shorter hours, higher wages and better working conditions. Women workers have shared in the general upward movement, hand in hand with men, while the large department store of D. M. Read & Co. has announced an early Saturday night closing.

In the list of betterments, women and girls employed by the Warner Bros. Company won one of the most pronounced victories, under the leadership of Mrs. Mary Scully, A. F. of L. organizer. For years these workers have complained against this concern's working system,

but it was not until 4,000 of them struck did they wipe out child labor, secure the eight-hour day and a 12½ per cent wage increase. Thousands of workers in munitions plants are now working under the eight-hour system, and the laundry workers and other trades are making similar demands. The trade union activity found on every hand was undreamed of a few months ago, and labor in that city has awakened to the irresistible power of united action on the economic field.

RE-ELECT



MORRIS OPPENHEIM

(Incumbent)

Judge of the Police Court

Endorsed by the Union Labor Party

ELECT

CHAS. A. SWEIGERT
District Attorney

Endorsed by FRANKLIN K. LANE

ELECT

JAMES R. McELROY

Supervisor

Endorsed by Union Labor Party

For Sheriff



THOS. F. FINN

Endorsed by Union Labor

WESTERN EUROPE IN MIDDLE AGES.

In Russia at the present day you will find representatives of every kind of race and every kind of creed . . . and every kind of language; but out of all these, three dominant races played a part in Russian history—writes Maurice Baring in his book, "The Mainsprings of Russia"—the Finns, the Tartars and the Slavs. The Slavs got the best of it. They absorbed the Finns and ousted the Tartars. So we remain face to face with the question, What are the Slavs? As to how, why, whence and when the Slavs came to Russia, hundreds of books have been written, and the solution of the problem is, I believe, like that of many historical questions, a matter of fashion. One solid fact, however, rises . . . The Slavs are a white people like the Latins, the Celts and the Germans; they have nothing in common with anything Tartar, Mongol, or Semitic; and there are traces of their having been in Southern Europe on the banks of the Vistula and of the Dnieper from time immemorial.

Having got to Russia a long time ago, they overran the country and absorbed it. They began in the south, the capital being Kiev, and in the eleventh century Russia was a part of the political system of Europe. Russia in the days before William the Conqueror—in the days of Harold, who was related to one of the rulers of Kiev, Yaroslav—was not more backward than France or England were at that time, and would probably have developed in the same manner as the other European countries had it not been for an unfortunate interruption in the shape of a Mongol or Tartar invasion. From the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries Russia was under the dominion of the Mongols. The Slavs as they gradually expanded and absorbed Russia fell into two natural divisions—the Great Russians and the Little Russians, which correspond to the north and the south. When the Mongol invasion came about the Little Russians were cut off from the Great Russians. The Great Russians continued to expand northward, southward and eastward. They were engaged in a perpetual struggle against the east. They acted as a buffer for Europe against the East; and in the sixteenth century they finally got rid of the eastern yoke altogether and drove them out of the country.

This is the big fact that I have been leading up to; Russia saved Western Europe from being overrun by hordes of barbarians. . . . "There is," writes Mr. Stead, in the introduction to the translation of Labaume's narrative of Napoleon's campaign, "a strange . . . habit among Englishmen of ignoring all the great services which Russia has rendered to the cause of human progress and the liberty of nations."

COMPLIMENTS

PERCY V. LONG

CITY ATTORNEY

ORIGIN OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

"The great plains of eastern Europe, extending from the Oder river to the Ural mountains, have been inhabited, from the beginning of the Middle Ages, by people of Slavic origin. The Slavs are a white race, from the same stock as the other peoples of Europe; their language, like the Latin, the Greek, and the German, is from the Aryan. This Slav race," which Charles Seignobos tells us is "the most numerous of all the Western races, is divided into several nationalities; to the west are the Poles and the Czechs of Bohemia, to the south the Croates, the Servians and the Bulgarians, established in the Byzantine Empire. The Slavs of the East had remained divided into tribes down to the ninth century. They cultivated the land, and lived in villages composed of houses of wood; their towns were only enclosures surrounded by a wall of earth and a ditch. Here they took refuge in time of war. It was the warlike Northmen, coming from Sweden, who gathered these tribes into one nation; it was called the Russian nation, as that was the name of the country from which came their chiefs."

"This old Russia," he goes on in a subsequent paragraph, "included the country of the lakes and the region of the Dnieper; that is, the western part of modern Russia, known as Little Russia," but this Russia did not succeed in forming a permanent state, for, as he explains, "in the thirteenth century there were 72 principalities. An army of 300,000 Tartar horsemen came from Asia and destroyed all these small states, and from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century the whole of Russia was subject to a Mongol prince, the Great Khan of the Horde d'Or, who dwelt in a village on the shores of the Volga."

During this time, Mr. Seignobos shows us, the "Russians of the west had colonized gradually the desert-like forests in the east, and had created a new Russian nation. The princes of Moscow, in assuming the burden of collecting the tribute paid to the Tartar Khans, had become the most powerful sovereigns of the country. For two centuries they, aided by the Tartar armies, labored to subdue the principalities." Finally, "in the sixteenth century the great princes of Moscow became free from the Tartar dominion, and Ivan IV took the title of Czar, that is, king (1547). The true Russia henceforth is at the east, the country of the Volga river, Greater Russia. The village of Moscow became the capital of the new empire."

VOTE FOR—



JOSEPH L. TAAFFE

FOR

Police Judge

Primary Election, September 28, 1915.

EMPLOYMENT PLAN URGED.

At a conference in Philadelphia, organized labor, aid societies and the State department of labor and industry joined hands in recommending a State bureau of employment. An official of the Federation of Italian Societies said such a bureau would prevent exploitation. "It is nothing uncommon for a contractor to force a man to wait five days for one day's pay," he said. "I have known poor Italians to make three or four trips to Germantown from the Italian colony to collect wages for a few hours' work."

Prof. Wilits of the University of Pennsylvania said:

"Big business today is represented by superintendents and foremen, who, as a rule, are the most inhuman institutions in our American life. As a result, we have thousands of men shifting from one job to another, which means economic loss and much human suffering."

FOR
Supervisor



JOHN C. KORTICK

INCUMBENT



RE-ELECT
Supervisor
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THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

"No other people possess lands of such wonderful historic interest as the Turks. Occupying a region only a third as great in area as the United States, they have yet a territory within whose boundaries," we learn from the "National Geographic Magazine," "the greatest, the most influential events in human history have occurred."

"The Bible, with little exception, is an account of the doings of people who never got beyond what have hitherto been the confines of Turkey. From a single corner of the Ottoman empire arose the Babylon that in its day all but ruled the world. From the same region envy and famine conspired to send the children of Abraham into Egypt, which until recently was embraced in the empire of the Ottomans. Thence, as they marched back from Africa to Asia, through the wilderness of sin to the Promised Land, they never once set foot off of what came to be Turkish soil. And when the Star of Bethlehem arose it stood over a manger, on land that is now Turkish soil."

"In Asia Minor once dwelt Croesus, whose name to this day expresses the last degree of wealth. Here was Pergamus, whose library in its period was the finest in the world, making such demands for papyrus that Ptolemy was led to prohibit the exportation of that commodity from Egypt. Under the reign of the Caesars, Asia Minor alone contained 500 populous cities, enriched with all the gifts of nature and adorned with all the refinements of art."

"The civilization of the Hittites, whose lands finally were occupied by the hosts of Israel; the civilization of Tyre and Sidon, the greatest colonizers of ancient times; the civilization of Egypt, rival of Persia and Chaldea in the value of the heritage it bequeathed to the future; the civilization of Constantinople and the Byzantine empire, in its day the more gorgeous than any that had gone before—all found their home within the boundaries of what afterwards came to be the land of the Turk."

"The greatest of these ancient empires was the Babylonian. The Babylonians built their civilization upon an irrigation ditch, and made Babylonia a land teeming with people, the seat of magnificent cities, and the home of a world conquering empire. Babylonia rivaled the valley of the Nile in production. Every Greek traveler who wandered that way marveled at the luxuriousness of the crops of Mesopotamia. Even Herodotus hesitated to tell the story in its fullness, lest the people for whom he wrote history might regard him as a nature faker. The hanging gardens of Babylon stirred the admiration of the travelers out of the west, so that they wrote them down as one of the seven wonders of the world. Nebuchadnezzar built them for his wife, Amytis, the beautiful Mede, as a substitute for her native Median hills."

"King Sargon, though he lived at the dawn of history, reviewed his reign much as a president of the United States or a great European sovereign might review his official career. He tells us that he restored ancient ruined cities and colonized them; that he gave his nation a splendid system of reservoirs, dams, and canals; that he protected the needy from want, the weak from oppression, filled the nation's granaries with corn, brought down the high cost of living, and found new markets for the nation's products. The palace of Sargon II covered about 25 acres, and its front was twice as long as that of the United States capitol. Forty-eight great winged bulls guarded its entrances, and upon its walls were more than two miles of sculptured slabs telling the story of the king's reign."

No pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the vantage ground of truth.—Bacon.

Know thou nothing that is base.—Owen Meredith.

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IRISH HARP MUSIC.

It is said that one of the events which proved an incentive to the efforts which Dr. Edward Bunting devoted to the preservation of Irish melodies was the great meeting of the harpers of Belfast in the year 1792. The meeting was attended by ten of the remaining harpers of Ireland. Among these were Denis Hempson and Arthur O'Neill, who by their excellent playing persuaded Dr. Bunting that the praises which had been bestowed on the Irish harp by Cambrensis and Fuller were no more than a just tribute to a superb instrument and to its players at that period. So Dr. Bunting set about discovering all that remained of ancient Irish minstrelsy, publishing the results of his researches in three volumes. The manner in which some of his unpublished collections of Irish music and many documents relating to his life and work were brought to light in 1911 is told by Charlotte Milligan Fox in her preface of "Annals of the Irish Harpers." She says:

"Edward Bunting's collections of Irish music were first brought to my notice by one who is now among the most venerable of Belfast citizens, the Rt. Hon. Robert Young, P. C. I had then just recently completed my musical studies on the Continent, and had come home to settle in Ireland. It was news to me that this commercial center (Belfast) had anything to boast of in connection with music." At this time attention was, owing to the Feis Ceoil and the Gaelic revival in Ireland, again being directed to the harp, and Belfast was not behind hand in the interest manifested. "In consequence," continues the writer, "a friend wrote asking me to select a harp for her daughter, at one of the leading London warehouses. I went there, and having selected an instrument, was about to leave, when it came into my head to ask, 'Do any old wandering harpers ever come in here to buy strings?' The attendant smiled somewhat cynically, and I felt that my question had been a foolish one, for the days of the last minstrels are surely over. 'Well, no,' he said, 'we have no such customers; but by the way a gentleman was in here not long ago who would interest you. He bought a harp, and when giving the order he said, 'It is only right that I should have a harp in my house; for it was my grandfather who preserved the music of the ancient Irish harpers.' Eagerly I asked for the name and address of his purchaser, who turned out to be Dr. Louis McRory of Battersea. A brief correspondence resulted in his inviting me to his home to inspect certain papers belonging to his grandfather, who was none other than Edward Bunting. On my arrival at the Doctor's house, he met me with the abrupt remark, 'Now I hope you are an Irish woman, for I think some one from Ireland should handle my grandfather's papers.' When I said that I came from Belfast, his countenance cleared, for had not Bunting's labors from first to last been connected with it? and he seemed satisfied that he had found a fit and proper person to go over the old manuscripts." Expecting only to find "a few gleanings of unpublished airs," Miss Milligan Fox was delighted to find a large amount of unpublished material including musical notebooks, letters and faded documents. She was also informed by Dr. MacRory that another box of Bunting papers existed in Dublin which he would try to obtain for her.

"The investigation of all this mass of papers occupied me pleasantly for many months," she states. "In the note books I found many beautiful airs which Bunting had never published. Some I arranged and published as 'Songs of the Irish Harpers,' with words in Irish and in English. However, as I pored over the manuscripts I felt that there was material here for a book . . . and so embarked upon the task of authorship."

Thoughts let us into realities.—Emerson.

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NATURE IN MUSIC.

Pure nature music is comparatively rare. Many composers use nature, so we read in an interesting article in the Glasgow (Scotland) "Herald," simply as a frame for romance.

"Schumann's 'Nachtstuecke' have varied moods, but are not without hints of sentimental dialogue. Nature speaks somewhat feebly in Berlioz's 'Harold in Italy,' the hero is too self-conscious, and, in any case, it is Italy of the Italians he is most interested in, not the Italy that is lake and landscape and sky. Elgar records impressions of mountains and valley and sea, and recalls the glories of ancient conquest. But we have not here the pure nature-music we are looking for at the moment. It is the nature of culture, nature expounded and related to man. Mendelssohn was an enthusiastic lover of the beautiful in nature, and Scotland supplied him with his best inspirations. Yet, though the 'Hebrides' overture and the Scotch Symphony are genuinely-felt nature pictures, they are not without traces of scenery, which this writer says must be distinguished from nature—and the tourist. Mendelssohn was not big enough to get to nature's heart. Raff's 'Im Walde,' with nearly all the nature music of the Mendelssohn school, has an analogy in the kind of picture in which every leaf is painted in detail. Grieg, Debussy, Delius, and other modern composers give us real glimpses of nature in small compass. Delius ranges from summer gardens to the sea.

"Over against these pieces, put," the writer continues, "say, the tone picture of the Rhine as it opens 'The Ring of the Nibelungs.' Here you are among elemental things. It is no longer the pretty streams of minor poets, but nature's floods full and fruitful. Wagner is one of the few composers who can give us nature in all her elemental strength, not nature tidied by man and put into a frame. In the forest music in the second act of 'Siegfried' one feels the moving sap in ten thousand branches. Wagner was a true son of nature, alive to all her moods, and a fit instrument through which she could speak.

"One of the first to paint in tones unsophisticated nature was Haydn. Much of his tone painting is saved from foolishness only by the man's patent sincerity, but he has many passages of real power, requiring no apology. There are few things in music more perfect in their way than 'Softly purling glides on through silent vales the limpid brook.' Coming after 'Rolling in foaming billows,' the mood, with the minimum of means, is perfectly realized. 'With verdure clad the hills appear' has a freshness and beauty undimmed after a million performances. In one of the numbers in 'The Seasons' Haydn curiously anticipates some modern methods of tone painting. His grasshopper in 'Summer' is as modern as anything in Strauss. Haydn as a realist is one of the standing jokes of music. Beethoven is supreme as a nature poet as he is supreme in most other things connected with his art. Even if we did not know from biography and letters of his close communion with nature, we could argue it with certainty from his music. The first movement of the 'Pastoral' symphony is pure nature music. Beethoven is perhaps the only composer who gives us the laugh of Mother Earth, 'broad as ten thousand beeves at pasture.' His brook in the second movement is Haydn's brook, bathed in sunshine and with a more varied babble. When the peasant is at last introduced, it is the real peasant, not his stage brother masquerading in ribbons."

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LINCOLN THE DEBATER.

"And now Abraham Lincoln, the man who in 1830 undertook to split for Mrs. Nancy Miller 400 rails for every yard of brown jean dyed with walnut bark that would be required to make him a pair of trousers, the flatboatman, local stump-speaker, and country lawyer, rose from his seat, stretched his long, bony limbs upward as if to get them into working order, and stood like some solitary pine on a lonely summit, very tall, very dark, very gaunt, and very rugged, his swarthy features stamped with a sad serenity, and the instant he began to speak the ungainly mouth lost its heaviness, the half-listless eyes attained a wondrous power," says Francis Grierson, in his book, "The Valley of the Shadows."

"There were other very tall dark men in the heterogeneous assembly, but not one who resembled the speaker. Every movement of his long muscular frame denoted inflexible earnestness," and Mr. Grierson, as he recalls it now, even then felt what Lincoln had been, and what he was, and what he was to be.

"There were moments when he seemed all legs and feet, and again he appeared all head and neck; yet every look of the deep-set eyes, every movement of the prominent jaw, every wave of the hard-gripping hand, produced an impression, and before he had spoken twenty minutes the conviction took possession of thousands that here was the prophetic man of the present and the political saviour of the future. Judges of human nature saw at a glance that a man so ungainly, so natural, so earnest and so forcible, had no place in his mental economy for the thing called vanity."

Douglas had been "theatrical and scholarly, but this tall, homely man was creating by his very looks what the brilliant lawyer and experienced senator had failed to make the people see and feel." As Mr. Grierson sees it, the affectations of Douglas, "usually so effective when he addressed an audience, went for nothing when brought face to face with realities."

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A. F. OF L. AIDS UNSKILLED.

A. F. of L. Organizer Tafelski was arrested by Glassport (Pa.) authorities, charged with distributing printed matter advertising a mass meeting of strikers employed by the American Axe and Tool Company. The superintendent appeared to prosecute the unionist, who insisted that he be released, as the arrest was made without a warrant. This was agreed to. Low wages and poor sanitary conditions forced these workers to strike. In the department where axes are ground on emery wheels, the piece work plan makes it impossible to earn more than \$1 a day. The same is true in other departments. The absence of sanitary arrangements in the grinding shops makes tuberculosis prevalent because of constant breathing of the emery dust. In order to induce new men to work under these conditions, they are paid a premium of 50 cents per day for the first week, 40 cents the second week, 30 cents the third week and 20 cents the fourth. The premium is then removed and the piece work system prevails. About 100 young women are employed in the packing plant. They receive from 50 cents to 90 cents per day of ten hours. Many of the workers who have families are earning about \$5 per week, while there are individual instances of men having earned but 40 and 50 cents a day. Intense poverty among these workers is the rule. A. F. of L. Organizer John L. Lewis states that after inquiry with employees of the company no general increase of wages has been granted in a period covering forty years. The trades union representatives are doing everything possible to assist these workers in securing a living wage.

INDIVIDUAL DISCOVERY.

"So soon as the individual has something to give, there will be those who have something to give to him," says Nicholas Murray Butler, in his essay, "The Revolt of the Unfit," and continues: "At that point, when individuals begin to give to each other, then their mutual co-operation and interdependence build human society, and participation in that society changes the whole character of the human struggle. Nevertheless, large numbers of human beings carry with them into social and political relations the traditions and instincts of the old individualistic struggle. . . . These are not able to realize that moral elements, and what we call progress toward the end or ideal, are not found under the operation of the law of natural selection, but have to be discovered elsewhere and added to it. Beauty, morality, progress, have other lurking places than in the struggle for existence, and they have for their sponsors other laws than that of natural selection. You will read the pages of Darwin and of Herbert Spencer in vain for any indication of how the Parthenon was produced, how the Sistine Madonna, how the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven, how the Divine Comedy, or Hamlet or Faust.

"Perhaps we should comprehend these things better were it not for the superstition that human beings habitually think. There is no more persistent superstition than this. Linnaeus helped it on to an undeserved permanence when he devised the name homo sapiens for the highest species of the order primate. That was the quintessence of complimentary nomenclature. Of course, human beings as such do not think. A real thinker is one of the rarest things in Nature. He comes only at long intervals in human history, and when he does come he is often astonishingly unwelcome."

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"Let us recount what it was that the Roman had given to the world," writes Frederic Harrison in "The Meaning of History." "In the first place, his law—that Roman law, the most perfect political creation of the human mind, which for one thousand years grew with one even and expanding life—the law which is the basis of all the law of Europe. . . . Then the political system of towns. The actual municipal constitution of the old cities of Western Europe, from Gibraltar to the Baltic, from the Channel to Sicily, is but a development of the Roman city which lasted through the middle ages and began modern industrial life. Next, all the institutions of administration and police which modern Europe has developed had their origin there. To them in the middle ages men turned when the age of confusion was ending. To them again men turned when the middle ages themselves were passing away. The establishment of elective assemblies, of graduated magistracies, of local and provincial justice, of public officers and public institutions, free museums, baths, theatres, libraries and schools—all that we understand by organized society, in a word, may be traced back to the Empire. Throughout all Western Europe, from that germ, civilization arose and raised its head from the invasion of the Northern tribes. From the same source too, arose the force, at once monarchic and municipal, which overthrew the feudal system. It was the remnant of the old Roman ideas of provincial organization that first formed the counties and duchies which afterwards coalesced into a State. But above all, Rome founded a permanent system of free obedience to the laws on the one hand, and a temperate administration of them on the other; the constant sense of each citizen having his place in a complex whole."

POLAND.

Writing on the history of Poland in the Century Magazine, Judson C. Welliver says:

"The Polish people are Slavs, and Poland is literally the plain-land, the great central European depression. There was hardly a time when a surveying party could have laid down accurate limits of the country, nor a generation throughout which those limits would have remained stationary. Nature provided no obvious frontiers, but in general old Poland included the valley of the Vistula river—Galicia, which belongs now to Austria-Hungary; the westernmost projection of Russia, commonly called Russian Poland; and East Prussia. All this represented perhaps a third of the present area of France.

"Beyond, extending northeast, east, and south-east, lay the Polish hinterland, comprising Courland and Livonia, on the Baltic Sea; farther south, the great extent of Lithuania; south of this, Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine, extending to the Black Sea.

"We commonly think of Poland as a country without frontage on the salt seas; yet at its widest extent it touched both the Baltic and the Black; and Polish ambition clung fiercely to the thought of a national heritage looking out on these twain windows of the cold and warm seas, with western Europe before it, and the illimitable East at its back.

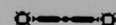
"If Polish national policy had been as vigorous and effective as Polish ambitions were magnificent, the state might have led in subduing the east of Europe, and Poland today have been the mighty empire of the steppes, its heart at Cracow instead of Moscow, its head at Warsaw instead of St. Petersburg."

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EQUAL PAY FOR WOMEN.

Illinois has rejected the ancient doctrine that when a woman does work equal with man she is not entitled to equal pay.

The State Board of Administration, controlling 21 State charitable institutions and 3500 employees, has accepted the theory of equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex, so persistently urged by the trade union movement, and starting September 1st the new rule will become effective.

This decision was made at a meeting of the Board, which was attended by trade union representatives, including officials of the Hospital Nurses' and Attendants' Union, affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. Illinois has the distinction of being the only state in which these workers are organized, and the board's ruling is another illustration of trade unionism's power to overthrow century-old dogma.

President Kern of the State Board of Administration explains the order as follows:

"The minimum wages for men and women in all of the State institutions to be the same for the same class of work.

"All employees to be given one day of rest in seven, in addition to the two weeks' vacation annually. Under the old system they had the two weeks' vacation, but worked seven days a week.

"A promotional wage scale whereby all employees will automatically receive higher wages as their term of service lengthens.

"The change from night to day service to be made hereafter each week instead of monthly.

"There is no reason," said President Kern, "why a nurse in these State institutions should not receive as high wages as the men attendants for the same class of work. It should have been recognized long ago. We believe that we are establishing the right standard this time and that it will tend to increase efficiency in all the institutions.

"We are working out the promotional wage scale, which we believe to be another step in the right direction. Instead of leaving the question of wages to the superintendents we believe this plan will work much better, as the employees will always have an incentive, for the longer they work, provided they are faithful and efficient, the higher will be their wages."

CITIES AND THE FUTURE.

That there will be vast ruins in America sometime within two centuries, more or less, is the forecast of a learned professor of the University of Chicago. He depicts Chicago as a diminished or deserted town along about the year 2115 A. D. The reason given why in two centuries hence Chicago and other cities will be abandoned metropolises is that by that time the power of coal will be no more, for the supply of coal will have failed, and the power of waterfalls will be everything. Two centuries hence the great cities will be on the edges of the Brazilian plateau, where the rivers break down in cascades to the low plains, and around such falls as Niagara, and Victoria in Africa. . . . New York and Chicago excel in confidence that the future is promised them. There are other futures than theirs upon this continent, however. Who knows what changes are forthcoming, changes that may work such remarkable economic revolutions as that produced by the steam engine, that may compel new shifts of population? Chicago, the fourth city in the world, is scarcely seventy-five years old, and New York's supremacy does not date back much more than a century.—Minneapolis "Journal."

What is greatness?—culture makes us ask. Greatness is a spiritual condition worthy to excite love, interest and admiration; and the outward proof of possessing greatness is that we excite love, interest and admiration.—Matthew Arnold.

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TECHNICAL PRAISE.

Reviews of Trade, Class, Lodge and other Special Papers—The "Labor Clarion" of San Francisco: This is a well edited, neatly type set, excellently printed weekly. It is the "official organ of the San Francisco Labor Council and the official journal of the California State Federation of Labor," and is one of the brightest "Class papers" which reaches "The Pacific Printer and Publisher" regularly. Its offices are in the San Francisco Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth street, and its editor is Mr. James W. Mullen. A large number of well written and effectively displayed advertisements testify alike to the exceptional ability of its advertising manager and the foreman of the printery which turns out the job. Incidentally, it will prove that a large number of San Francisco business men believe in advertising the fact that they are strictly "union."—"Pacific Printer and Publisher."

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FREEDOM OF LABOR.

The supposition that the control of labor is a necessary corollary to the demand recently made in England for the organization of the whole of the country's resources led to a cleavage of opinion, partly from the absence of any definition by the advocates of control as to what they exactly mean, and partly from a rooted objection in the ranks of labor based upon the conviction of experience.

Only those conversant with the history of trades unionism in England and of the social habits of the country can realize fully the weight of this objection to a vague and ill-defined proposal. It is only possible now to touch upon the main objection, which, however, strikes at the root of the problem. The abolition of slavery, which is based upon the doctrine of unlimited ownership of private property, failed to procure for mankind freedom from the exploitation of their labor, and it was inevitable that the world of labor, as it became more articulate, should aspire to emancipation from the possibility of a control which has had such dire effects upon the working population in England since the fourteenth century. It has taken practically five centuries to escape from a control which bound the laborer to the land, prevented him moving from one district to another in search of work, and made him the chattel of his employer. The laborer in England, 100 years ago, was little better off than he was in the days of the statute of laborers, when he was "adscriptus glebae," or bound to the soil and virtually a slave.

Fear of the insidious introduction of measures which might tend to lessen, if not destroy, the free action of labor seems, in these circumstances, to be fully justified. It is this fear which is at the root of the opposition which has been shown to some of the schemes of co-partnership, and it is this fear which induced the labor world to see its only hope of industrial advancement in trade unionism. If trade unionism has sometimes abused its powers, it is only fair to admit that this charter of modern labor has, by its specialization of purpose and unification of ideals, helped to save society from the troubles attaching to sudden and violent economic change.

The industrial worker of today, by a silent revolution, has supplanted customs and institutions that have existed for centuries and had become impossible under modern conditions of life; he

has risen to a measure of freedom unknown to his forefathers, and it is not surprising if he views with suspicion the advocacy of control over labor other than that of the collective judgment of society. The nature and value of this judgment depends upon the education of the people. Hitherto the industrial worker's aspirations have outrun his educational opportunities, but as these opportunities increase the power of labor to move freely will also increase.—"Christian Science Monitor."

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SMOKE IN THE WOODPILE.

The latest development in the case of Caplan and Schmidt, union men, soon to be tried for their lives in Los Angeles, is one that should furnish food for thought.

From the Los Angeles "Tribune," of August 21st, we learn the following:

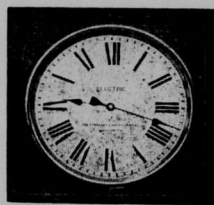
"James W. Noel, who won fame as a special prosecutor for the government in the trial in Indianapolis of some fifty labor leaders charged with a nation-wide dynamite conspiracy, will act as special prosecutor in the trial of M. A. Schmidt and David Caplan, charged with murder in connection with the destruction of a newspaper building.

"Noel arrived in Los Angeles several weeks ago and has been in daily conference since that time with the district attorney and A. H. Van Cott and Asa Keyes, deputies, relative to the case.

"His arrival was kept a secret and until yesterday was unknown to any one but the three mentioned. Every effort has been made to keep the knowledge that he has been retained from the defense.

"It is not definitely known from what source Noel will receive his fee for prosecuting.

"It was reported yesterday that Noel had been appointed special prosecutor at the request of an organization which had made a fight against union labor in Los Angeles and of certain individual capitalists. It was said the organization and the individuals have raised a fund to aid in the prosecution.

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"The Schmidt-Caplan trial will be begun October 4th. It will be presided over by Superior Judge Willis."

Simultaneously with the publication of the secretive Mr. Noel's presence, the order went forth from the District Attorney to separate the two defendants, and Schmidt was arbitrarily consigned to the nether regions, familiarly known as the tanks, deprived of the privileges enjoyed by the "boarders" and ordered into prison uniform—a pair of overalls.

All without rhyme or reason.

Sic volo, sic jubeo, stat pro rationis voluntas! (So I will, so I command; instead of reason, my will).

That overalls, the garment of honest toil, which every producer ought to be proud of, has been degraded into a prison uniform, is significant indeed of the contempt the master class has for the workers.

Perhaps the day may come when the Prince Albert coat and the silk hat of the idlers will be the garment of dishonor.

Indeed, the financial pirates known as "Big Business" have a keen eye for their interests. Their class interest demands cheap and docile labor, content with the crumbs that fall from their masters' table. Men who have the courage to rebel are their pet aversion. Hence, they dig up money to get rid of them.

It is worth noting that the powers that be do not leave their interest in the hands of a District Attorney responsible to the electors of a community. They insist on having their own hired man on the job. If even-handed justice were the sole desideratum there would be little need for secretive methods.

Fair play, stands the light of day!

The conclusion is inevitable that those interested fear the Los Angeles District Attorney will not be able to secure a conviction by twelve unbiased jurymen, hence the importation of a special prosecutor not responsible to the electors for his methods.

And this particular prosecutor, by the way, convicted and sent to jail a number of union men in Indianapolis against whom was not enough evidence to hang a yellow dog.

Even the Supreme Court, and God knows its members cannot be accused of labor sympathies, would not stand for some of those convictions, neither would the President of the United States.

Possibly Mr. Noel's cleverness in securing convictions with little or no evidence is the reason for his engagement in this case.

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Sincerity, a deep, great, genuine Sincerity, is the first characteristic of all men in any way heroic.—Carlyle.

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CAESAR AT THE RUBICON.

The crossing of the Rubicon has become a proverb, but James Anthony Froude's account of it is simple enough:

"Caesar, when the report of the Senate's action reached him, addressed his soldiers. He had but one legion with him, the thirteenth. But one legion would represent the rest. He told them what the Senate had done, and why they had done it. 'For nine years he and his army had served their country loyally and with some success. They had driven the Germans over the Rhine; they had made Gaul a Roman province; and the Senate for answer had broken the constitution, and had set aside the tribunes because they spoke in his defense. They had voted the State in danger, and had called Italy to arms when no single act had been done by himself to justify them.' The soldiers whom Pompey supposed disaffected declared with enthusiasm that they would support their commander and the tribunes. They offered to serve without pay. Officers and men volunteered contributions for the expenses of the war. In all the army one officer alone proved false. Labienus kept his word to Pompey, and stole away to Capua. He left his effects behind, and Caesar sent them after him untouched.

"Finding that all the rest could be depended on, he sent back over the Alps for two more legions, to follow him. He crossed the little river Rubicon, which bounded his province, and advanced to Rimini, where he met the tribunes, Antony, Cassius Longinus, and Curio, who were coming to him from Rome. At Rimini the troops

were reassembled. Curio told them what had passed. Caesar added a few more words. The legionaries, officers and privates, were perfectly satisfied; and Caesar, who, a resolution once taken, stuck as swiftly as his own eagles, was preparing to go forward. He had but 5000 men with him, but he understood the state of Italy, and knew that he had nothing to fear. At this moment Lucius Caesar, a distant kinsman and the praetor Roscius arrived, as they said with a private message from Pompey. The message was nothing. The object was no more than to gain time. But Caesar had no wish for war, and would not throw away a chance of avoiding it. He bade his kinsman tell Pompey that it was for him to compose the difficulties which had arisen. He had been himself misrepresented to his countrymen. He had been recalled from his command before his time; the promise given to him about his consulship had been broken. He had endured these injuries. He had proposed to the Senate that the forces on both sides should be disbanded. The Senate had refused. A levy had been ordered through Italy, and the legions designed for Parthia had been retained. Such an attitude could have but one meaning. Yet he was still ready to make peace. Let Pompey depart to Spain. His own troops should then be dismissed. The elections could be held freely, and Senate and people would be restored to their joint authority. If this was not enough, they two might meet and relieve each other's alarms and suspicions in a personal interview."

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

The prominent figure, the leading character, in Irish life during the early part of the nineteenth century, was Daniel O'Connell. As we look back upon that period, says A. M. Sullivan in "New Ireland," we see his great form flung upon the Irish sky like that of some Titan towering above the race of men. In Ireland he is fondly styled "the Liberator"; in England, known as the "Irish Agitator." No man can be named who at any time in Irish affairs attained to such popularity as that which was O'Connell's in 1844, when he may be said to have reached the zenith of his power. Like other master characters in history, he carved out his own career. . . . He inherited no lordly title; he succeeded to no territorial influence. He belonged to an ancient and honored Celtic family in West Kerry, and was expectant heir to an uncle, "Old Hunting-Cap." The man who could "run a coach and four through any act of Parliament," as O'Connell boasted he could do; who could put down the attorney-general and baffle the crown, who was ready to take the brief of the weak against the strong, to compel justice for the poor, was in-

evitably marked out for popularity amongst a people like the Irish. His skill, his learning, his eloquence, his ingenuity, were all tested, exhibited and proved before their eyes. Moreover, in no generation has Ireland been without the exciting spectacle of state trials or political persecutions. The accused stepped from the dock to the scaffold, from the cell to the convict ship, bequeathing names and memories destined to immortality in rustic ballad or fireside story, and the advocate who defended them became a hero.



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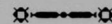
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LINCOLN ON LABOR.

"I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me, and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all the wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of our country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my forebodings may be groundless.

"Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit to raise a warning voice against the approach of the returning despotism. It is not needed nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions, but there is one point with its connections not so hackneyed as most others to which I ask brief attention. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else owning capital, somehow by the use of it, induces him to labor. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could not not have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves higher consideration. I bid the laboring people beware of surrendering the power

which they possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to shut the door of advancement for such as they, and fix new disabilities and burdens upon them until all of liberty shall be lost.

"In the early days of our race, the Almighty said to the first of mankind: 'In the sweat of thy face shall thou eat bread,' and since then, if we except the light and air of heaven, no good thing has been or can be enjoyed by us without first having cost labor. And inasmuch as most good things have been produced by labor, it follows that all such things belong by right to those whose labor has produced them. But it has so happened in all ages of the world that some have labored and others have without labor enjoyed a large portion of the fruits. This is wrong and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, or nearly as much, is a worthy object of any government.

"It seems strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing bread from the sweat of other men's faces.

"This country with its institutions belong to the people who inhabit it."—Written in 1865.

IN THE WOODS.

Whose heart is not stirred when he listens to the music of a wood? The rising and falling cadence of the wind in the treetops, the chorus of lesser birds, and, now and again, the cool, sure notes of the blackbird falling rounded on the air? How well the blackbird knows the value of sciences! How wonderfully his long note carries above the sweetly insistent twitter of the smaller birds. Softly resonant, the acoustics of the woods convey every tone to the vanishing point of sound, especially the long, legato notes we listen for so eagerly. They ripple the air as the surface of a lake is rippled by the wind. The song of blackbird and thrush conveys a sense of coolness and tranquillity; they are so sure of their message. The variety and individuality of birds repay study, and each one has something happy to tell you. The blue-tit, as he zig-zags along his hazel bough, the thrush or blackbird motionless in the heights of an oak, the tiny wren moving mouselike under a holly-bush, the robin eyeing you from his green rail, and the lark, that radiant singer, releasing his joy among the clouds.

In a wood there is never any jostling of sound; its aisles are free and wide; every breeze brings to you the melody of birds with the fragrance of wild clover and bluebells. Then there is the ever-varying brightness and shadow, as the sunlight falls straight down at noon, or, at evening time slants along the ground, finding transparen-

cies in the young beech leaves and aisles among the young fronds just uncurling their little hands above last year's leaves.

Whoever loves the woods has them always with him, even though he be a busy worker in the town. His rare visits to the woods enable him to see them and hear them, even steal away to enjoy them, without leaving his office chair, for no change of scene can take the beauty from his heart.

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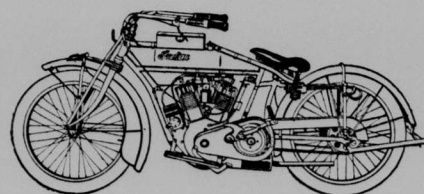
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OLDEST KINGDOMS IN EUROPE.

"Norway is one of the oldest kindoms in Europe, with a history as a sovereign state extending over more than a thousand years," writes Prof. Fridtjof Nansen in his little book, "Norway and the Union with Sweden."

"To compare it with the examples nearest at hand, it may be mentioned that Norway became a united kingdom at the end of the ninth century (A. D. 872). . . . At the time that King Harold Fairhair overcame the last of the lesser kings and founded the kingdom of Norway, by the sea-fight off Hafsford, Alfred the Great had been king of England for only one year. Of the states at present constituting Europe, only the kingdom of Denmark, the kingdom of England, and a kingdom of France, or of the Franks, together with a Russian principality, are to be recognized as existent at that time. At that far-off date Norway manifested a power that is indeed remarkable.

"The Norwegians played a prominent part in the founding of new states during the Viking period. They founded colonies on Iceland and Greenland and on the Scottish Islands, which were part of the kingdom of Norway; they settled on the Isle of Man, founded a kingdom in Dublin, and took part in the raid that seized Normandy. They played a part also in France's history, and, indirectly, they also supplied fruitful inspiration to British culture. The Norsemen of that day were also the first real ocean travelers in history; heedless of navigating along the coasts as was until then customary, they fearlessly set their course across the Atlantic, and

during these voyages Leiv Eriksson discovered and landed upon the American continent (A. D. 1000)—probably upon Nova Scotia—which he called Vinland (Vineland). A Norwegian colony was established there for a time, but owing to the incompleteness of the historical record it is impossible to say for how long the connection was maintained.

"The Norwegian stock was at an early date spread abroad in this way, among many small kingdoms outside its own territory. And the reason for it is no doubt partly to be found in the fact that the remarkable natural features of Norway's strongly indented coast, had caused its population to develop into the foremost maritime nation of that day; contributory influences were the strong spirit of independence and the love for adventurous exploits in the people itself. A steady stream of travellers—Vikings, warriors, and merchants—the Norsemen brought contributions home towards a comparatively new and characteristic culture, which belonged to the whole of Norse people, but whose most admirable flowering in the literature of the middle ages was connected with the Norwegian colony, Iceland.

ANCIENT GAULS AND GERMANS.

Describing the ancient Gauls and Germans whom Caesar found in his northern campaigns, Motley says that the two races resembled each other in that both were of vast stature. "Both were fair, with fierce, blue eyes, but the Celt had yellow hair floating over his shoulders, and the German long flocks of fiery red, which he even dyed with woad to heighten the favorite color, and wore twisted into a war-knot upon the top of his head. Here the German's love of finery ceased. A simple tunic fastened at his throat with a thorn, while his other garments, defining and giving full play to his limbs, completed his costume. The Gaul, on the contrary, was so fond of dress that the Romans divided his race respectively into a long-haired, breeched and gowned Gaul (Gallia comata, braccata, togata). He was fond of brilliant and parti-colored clothes, a taste which survives in the Highlander's costume. He covered his neck and arms with golden chains. The simple and ferocious German wore no decoration save his iron ring."

"The polity of each race differed widely from that of the other. The government of both may be said to have been republican, but the Gallic tribes were aristocracies, in which the influence of clanship was a predominant feature; while the German system, although nominally regal, was in reality democratic. In Gaul were two orders, the nobility and the priesthood, while the people, says Caesar, were all slaves."

Motley says that with the Germans the sover-

eighty resided with the great assembly of the people—a Scandinavian system that was long found in Iceland, too. There were a few slaves, but "the chieftains, although called by the Romans princes and kings, were, in reality, generals chosen by universal suffrage." The popular assembly elected the village magistrates, and decided on all important matters.

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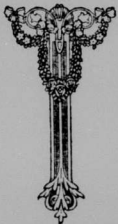
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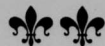
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BEFORE INVENTION OF MACHINERY.

Arnold Toynbee, in his "Industrial History of England," gives us the following description of the early days of manufacture in England, the days preceding the introduction of machines, about 1750:

"When we turn to investigate the industrial organization of the time, we find that the class of capitalist employers was as yet but in its infancy. A large part of our goods were still produced on the domestic system. Manufactures were little concentrated in towns, and only partially separated from agriculture. The 'manufacturer' was, literally, the man who worked with his own hands in his own cottage. Nearly the whole cloth trade of the West Riddin, for instance, was organized on this system at the beginning of the century.

"An important feature in the industrial organization of the time was the existence of a number of small master-manufacturers, who were entirely independent, having capital and land of their own, for they combined the culture of small free-

hold pasture-farms with their handicraft. Defoe has left an interesting picture of their life. The land near Halifax, he says was 'divided into small enclosures from two acres to six or seven each, seldom more, every three of four pieces of land had an house belonging to them; . . . hardly an house standing out of a speaking-distance from another; . . . we could see at every house a tenter, and on almost every tenter a piece of cloth of Kersie or Shaloon. . . . Every clothier keeps one horse, at least, to carry his manufactures to the market; and every one, generally, keeps a cow or two or more for his family. By this means the small pieces of enclosed land about each house are occupied, for they scarce sow corn enough to feed their poultry. . . . The houses are full of lusty fellows, some at the dye-vat, some at the looms, others dressing the cloths; the women and children carding or spinning; being all employed, from the youngest to the oldest. . . . Not a beggar to be seen, nor an idle person.'"

WORK OF THE MOORS IN SICILY.

"The situation of Palermo might well attract the princes who made it their capital. It was the greatest city of an island which abounded in wealth and desirable things. In the mountains around Messina iron was to be found, in Etna and the central plateaux abundant sulphur and petroleum, in Trapani were salt mines. The sugar cane was grown by the Moslems of Sicily; it is probable that under Roger II sugar refineries existed in Palermo, under Frederick II, at least, the crown encouraged this industry. The manufacture of cotton was probably already known in the island, as it certainly was in Spain, in the first half of the twelfth century; the stream of Papireto on the southwest of Palermo provided the papyrus reeds."

Edmund Curtis writes thus of the realm of Roger of Sicily, calling attention to what the island owed to the Moors. He says: "To the enterprising and highly civilized Moslems of Sicily, Italy, among other things, owned the convenience of paper and the luxury of cotton. The same race produced a noble pottery in Palermo and Mazzara. It was from Palermo that Italy learned the art of silk-weaving, as perhaps Sicily learned it from the Greeks.

"It is picturesquely supposed that the famed silk-weaving industry of Palermo was installed in that city by George of Antioch, when he returned home from Corinth and Thebes, in 1146, bringing hundreds of captives from those cities, the centers of the silk-weaving industry in the Greek empire. Certainly a silk factory was set up under the very windows of the royal palace where the Grek captives localized their art, and

one of Ibn-Jubair's informants on his visit to Palermo (1184) was an employee there. But almost certainly the silk industry was already in existence in the capital of Sicily, and the gorgeous garments of Roger II, now at Vienna, were woven by Moslems in Palermo as early as 1132.

"Thus of the cities of the kingdom, Palermo stands pre-eminent as the home of artistic industry; of all its races it is from the Moslems that the refinements of life and the things of luxury come."

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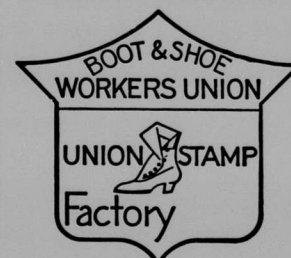
Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 4th Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boller Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boller Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boller Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 24th and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandeller Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and K. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue, S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Clear Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 748 Pacific Building.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Housecarpenters and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of C. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Bldg., 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 2d Fridays, Roesch Bldg.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Bldg.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 16th and Capp.
Tailors No. 400—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet or call at 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

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JUNE 30th, 1915:

Assets	\$60,321,343.04
Deposits	57,362,899.25
Capital Actually Paid Up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,958,443.69
Employees' Pension Fund	199,164.12
Number of Depositors	66,965

Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

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Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Douglas 3178



September, 1915

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(34) Art Printery.....	410	Fourteenth
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....	166	Valencia
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	120	Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....	515	Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	140	Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....	718	Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....	880	Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220) Calendar Press.....	942	Market
(176) *California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....	1246	Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....	516	Mission
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568	Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....	4319	Twenty-third
(16) Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....	897	Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....	268	Market
(75) Gille Co.....	2257	Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757	Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....	3	Hardie Place
(58) *Gutstadt-Monahan.....	311	Battery
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20	Silver
(127) *Halle, R. H.....	261	Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....	47-49	Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....	259	Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M.....	641	Stevenson
(216) Hughes Press.....	2040	Polk
(150) *International Printing Co.....	330	Jackson
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....	1203	Pillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(45) Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....	3388	Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....	77	Fourth
(37) Marshall, J. C.....	48	Third
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Liedesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....	362	Clay
(206) **Moir Printing Company.....	509	Sansome
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(96) *McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	415	Sacramento
(72) *McCracken Printing Co.....	806	Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.....	218	Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....	928	Pillmore
(91) *McNicol, John R.....	215	Leidesdorff
(117) Mullany & Co., George.....	2107	Howard
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509	Sansome
(13) Nevin, C. W.....	154	Fifth
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88	First
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484	Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....	753	Market
(143) Progress Printing Co.....	228	Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....	320	Sixth Ave.
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716	Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....	643	Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission	
(18) Rossi, S. J.....	517	Columbus Ave.
(80) Sanders Printing Co.....	443	Pine
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818	Mission
(152) South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco	
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(52) *Stacks & Peterson.....	1886	Mission
(29) Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(83) Samuel, Wm.....	16	Larkin
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....	312	Chronicle Building
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....	69	Turk
(31) Tuley & St. John.....	363	Clay
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie	
(35) Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon
(36) West End Press.....	2385	California
(106) Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....	348A	Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....	1133	Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(128) Barry, Edward & Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....	340	Sansome
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....	560	Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....	440	Sansome
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....	343	Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....	77	Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....	440	Sansome
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(220) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45	Ecker
(203) Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred.....	Ecker and Stevenson	

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co.....
S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(229) Halpin Lithograph Co.....440 Sansome

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....New Montg'my & Jessie
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(149) North Beach Record.....453 Columbus Ave.
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

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(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

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(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

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Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
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Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
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Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Philharmonic Circola Italian Band.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
Western Pipe and Steel Company.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

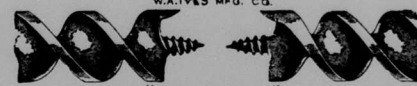
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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

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**FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CHEESE, FISH
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By William T. Bonsor.

During the past year we have been literally bombarded with Japanese. Every time one takes up a newspaper a Japanese headline or picture stares him or her in the face. The Japanese were given opportunity by the Exposition officials to gain exhibits and concessions at the Fair grounds such as has given them more publicity than all other foreign countries. The Japanese naturally have not been asleep but have been as noisy as possible. They are not to be criticised either for making the most of the opportunities presented to them. We have also been visited by a Japanese prima donna, who is said to be possessed of the sweetest voice in all Japan.

There have been held all kinds of Asiatic conventions and congresses, the purpose of which is aimed to upset the views of California as opposing Asiatic immigration and competition. Two Japanese, who are said to represent the wage earners of Japan, are visiting the Central Labor Unions of this country and will appear before the American Federation of Labor convention, to be held in this city in November, as fraternal delegates from the "Japan Workingmen's Friendly Society." Several Japanese officials have come to us in one way or another to study the condition of the Japanese in America. Missionaries and university professors from Japan with others connected with the "Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America" are touring the country and attempting to prevail upon us to accept Asiatic immigration to a lesser or greater extent. Under the auspices of this council and otherwise books have been written and circulated along the same lines. Last, but not least, we are now favored with a troupe of Japanese wrestlers weighing from three hundred to three hundred and sixty pounds each, who are entertaining us with this sport as practiced in Japan.

This is all very nice, entertaining, educational and otherwise but we must not forget that "coffee and" demands the same price and jobs are just as scarce as ever and that our own citizens are entitled to work and patronage in preference to Asiatics. It is possible that this bombardment is hoped to persuade us that Asiatic immigration is not so bad after all. It must be remembered that educators, entertainers, etc., are not the usual results of Asiatic immigration, but rather business and labor competitors.

We are told that the "gentleman's agreement" is preventing Japanese immigration to such an extent that exclusion is unnecessary. Congress in 1882 passed the Chinese Exclusion Act which was supposed to exclude Chinese. However, thirty-three years after we find a bill before Congress which provides for registration of all Chinese in this country in order that those who hereafter gain illegal entry may be deported. This proposed legislation is made necessary because the exclusion law does not exclude (altogether) and so it seems that the "gentlemen's agreement" does not altogether exclude. For real results and protection it will be necessary at the next session of Congress to extend the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion Act so as to include all Asiatics. It will also be necessary to provide a proper and accurate system of registration and identification.

If thou art pained by any external thing, it is not this thing that disturbs thee, but thy judgment of it, and it is in thy power to wipe out this judgment now.—Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.

Patronize "Labor Clarion" advertisers. By the presence of their announcements in your paper they display their friendship toward organized labor. It is the duty of union men to return the favor by patronizing them.

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RHODE ISLAND'S RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

Telling the story of Rhode Island's charter, Bancroft wrote in 1837: "The supreme power was committed—the rule continues today—to a governor, deputy governor, ten assistants, now called senators, and deputies from the towns. It marks a singular moderation, that the scruples of the inhabitants were so respected that no oath of allegiance was required of them; the laws were so agreeable to those of England, yet with the kind reference 'to the constitution of the place and the nature of the people,' and with great benevolence the monarch proceeded to exercise, as his brother attempted to do in England, and as by the laws of England he could not do within the realm, the dispensing power in matters of religion. 'No person of the said colony at any time hereafter shall be in any wise molested, punished, disquieted or called in question, for any difference of opinion in matters of religion; every person may at all times freely and fully enjoy his own judgment and conscience in matters of religious concerns.' The charter did not limit freedom to Christian sects alone; it granted equal rights to the painim and the worshipper of Fo. To the disciples of Confucius it was, on the part of a Christian prince, no more than an act of reciprocal justice; the charter of Rhode Island was granted just one year after the Emperor of China had proclaimed the enfranchisement of Christianity among the hundred millions of his people.

"No joy could be purer than that of the colonists, when the news was spread about that 'George Baxter, the most faithful and happy bringer of the charter,' had arrived. On the beautiful island, long esteemed a paragon for fertility and famed as one of the pleasantest seaside spots in the world, the whole body of the people gathered together 'for the solemn reception of his majesty's gracious letters patent.' It was 'a very great meeting and assembly.' The letters of the agent 'were opened and read with good delivery and attention,' the charter was next taken from the precious box that had held it, and was 'read by Baxter, in the audience and view of all the people; and the letters of his majesty's royal stamp and the broad seal, with much befitting gravity, were held up on high, and presented to the perfect view of the people.' Now Rhode Island was safe; Massachusetts had denied the separate existence of that colony; she must now yield to the willing witness of their sovereign. And how could Rhode Island be otherwise than grateful to Charles II, who had granted to them all that they had asked, and who relied on their affections, without exacting even the oath of allegiance."

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purchasing Beer, Ale
or Porter,As a guarantee that it
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731-753 BROADWAY**Orpheum**O'FARRELL STREET
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MATINEE EVERY DAYBeginning This Sunday Afternoon.
MATINEE EVERY DAY.
Last Week**Mrs. Leslie Carter**In a Tabloid Version of "Zaza."
In Conjunction With**A Great New Show**RALPH DUNBAR'S SALON SINGERS;
BILLIE BURKE'S TANGO SHOES; SHIRLI
RIVES and BEN HARRISON in "Another
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Fame, assisted by HELENA PHILLIPS in
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FRENCH ROLLS**Bread Delivered to all
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A SPECIALTY**Also Makers of Milk
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Phone Kearny 1999

PROGRAM, LABOR DAY.

11.30 A. M. On the Marina. Tug-of-war between Labor Council and Building Trades Council.

1.00 to 3.00 P. M. Special games and contests on the Marina: Five greasy poles, pole-climbing contest, rivet throwing contest, rip-sawing contest. Races—Girls under 11 years of age; boys under 11 years of age; young ladies; married women; young men; fat men. A. A. U. Events—100 yard dash; 220 yard dash; 100 yard low hurdles.

3.00 P. M. Sunken garden, Court of the Universe—Literary exercises.

4.00 P. M. Aviation flight.

7.00 P. M. Special life-saving drill on Marina by United States Life Saving Corps.

8.15 P. M. Fireworks.

11.00 P. M. Illuminated aviation flight.

Students of the seventh and eighth grades of the public and parochial schools of San Francisco are to take part in an essay competition, the subject to be: "Achievements and Aspirations of Organized Labor." Prizes are provided for both pupils and schools.

Following are the teams that will represent the Building Trades Council and Labor Council in the soccer football game to be played on the Marina at the P. P. I. E. on Labor Day at 2 P. M.:

Building Trades Council—J. Crowley (Hod-carriers), goal; R. Ewen (Carpenters), right full back; J. Teed (Tile Setters' Helper), left full back; W. McIntosh (Plasterers), right half

back; J. Balmain (Plasterers), center half back; R. Airey (Glassworkers), left half back; M. Hudson (Carpenters), outside right; J. Towns. (Carpenters), captain, inside right; W. Finlayson (Stone Cutters), centre forward; J. Duncan (Carpenters), inside left; C. Pike (Plasterers), outside left. Reserves—O. Smith, J. Doig, E. Hudson, A. Davidson.

Labor Council—W. Singer (Office Employees), goal; J. Patterson (Machinists' Helper), right full back; D. Hunter (Machinists), left full back; A. Adamson (Machinists), right half back; J. Norbury (Chippers and Caulkers), centre half back; M. Hayward (Blacksmiths' Helper), left half back; T. Picknell (Waterfront Federation), outside right; H. Roberts (Machinists), captain, inside right; T. McLaughlin (Stevedores), centre forward; T. Stringer (Boilermakers' Helper), inside left; C. Kempton (Laundry Workers), outside left. Reserves—W. Teislinck, W. McIntyre, A. Scott, W. Highett.

Referee—C. Wallace (Carpenters). Linesmen—W. Campbell and D. Morrison.

Building Trades Council team will wear blue sweaters and white pants. Labor Council team will wear white sweaters and blue pants.

The teams will compete for a cup or medals presented by the Labor Day committee.

The men selected are the pick of the various teams playing the game in this vicinity and a spectacular game of football should be presented. The majority of the players have played on all representative teams, both State and International, that have contested within the last year or two, and a number of them represented California against British Columbia.

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ICE CREAM and PUDDINGS
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1126-1128 Market St. 2640 Mission St.
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and patronize Home Industry
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All our stores close at 6 p. m. Saturday
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days and employ only Union Clerks.

Manager,
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193

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FIRST-CLASS BUILDING
STORAGE PRICES REASONABLE

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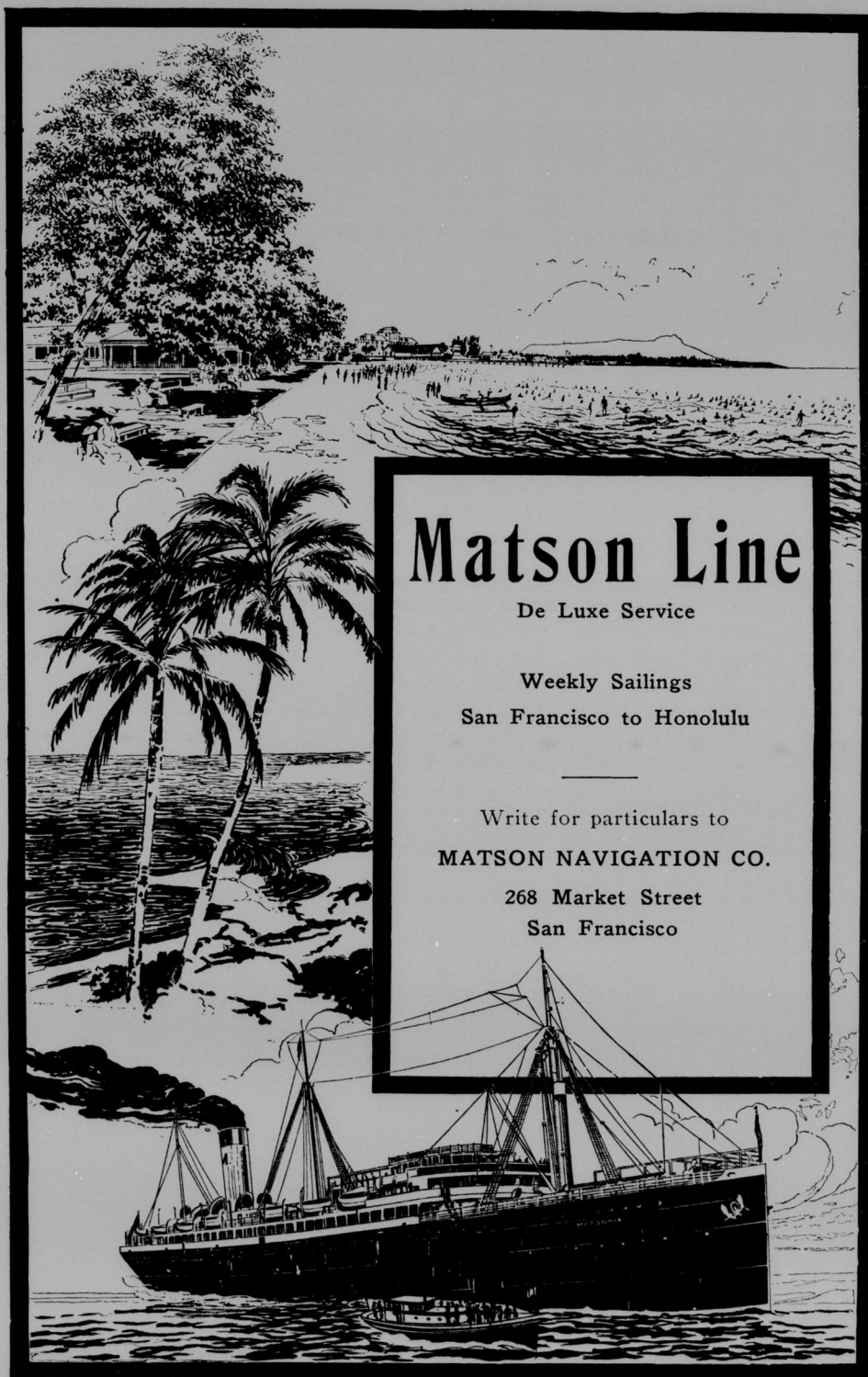
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Write for particulars to
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MORLEY ON "WHAT IS A NATION?"

"Though no term in politics is of more frequent use than Nation, it is not easy to define. There are almost as many accounts of it, as we have found in other terms of the political dialect," writes Lord Morley in his "Notes on Politics and History." "John Bright was thinking of kinder and humaner things than definition, when he spoke his famous sentence of such moving simplicity—the polar star of civilized statesmen—that the nation in every country dwells in the cottage. What constitutes a nation; what marks it from a Nationality, from a Society, from a State? The question is not idle or academic. It generates active heat in senates and on platforms, for example, at this moment, whether this or that portion of the United Kingdom is either nation or nationality."

"Let us theorize for a moment. Here is what the dictionary has to tell us of a Nation: 'An extensive aggregate of persons, so closely asso-

ciated with each other by common descent, language, or history, as to form a distinct race or people, usually organized as a separate political state, and occupying a definite territory.' This is adequate enough, and consonant with usage. But, then, Belgium is a political State and yet its Walloon and Flemish provinces are not common in descent, tongue, or history, and their dissidence is at this very day something of an active issue. Austro-Hungary is a great State, though they speak twenty-four languages in the Austrian army. Another authority finds in usage that 'wherever a community has both political independence and a distinctive character recognizable in its members, as well as in the whole body, we call it a nation.' For a test to be applied all over the world, this is perhaps too vague. Freeman lays it down in his own imperative way, that the question what language they speak, goes further than any other one question towards giving us an idea of what we

call the nationality of a people. We may say, again, that the feeling of nationality is due to identity of descent, common language, common religion, common pride in past incidents. But no single element in the list makes a decisive test. Language will not answer the purpose; for Switzerland has three languages, yet is one nation. In South America there are two kindred languages; mostly common descent, common pride in their wresting of independence from Europe, common religious faith. Yet there are sixteen communities more or less entitled to the rank of nations, and the traveler tells us there is no sense of a common Spanish-American nationality. Is Nationality to be decided by the political character of territory, or by the people who inhabit it? In older days the first was the prevailing theory. The second prevails today. Devotion to a dynasty has made nations. So has passion for a creed. So, most of all, the natural fondness for the land where we are born."

Ornamental Electroliers

For Street Illumination

The first Ornamental Electroliers erected in San Francisco were manufactured and installed by this company.

We Are Still Building Them

We make a specialty of and are pioneer manufacturers in the design and installation of

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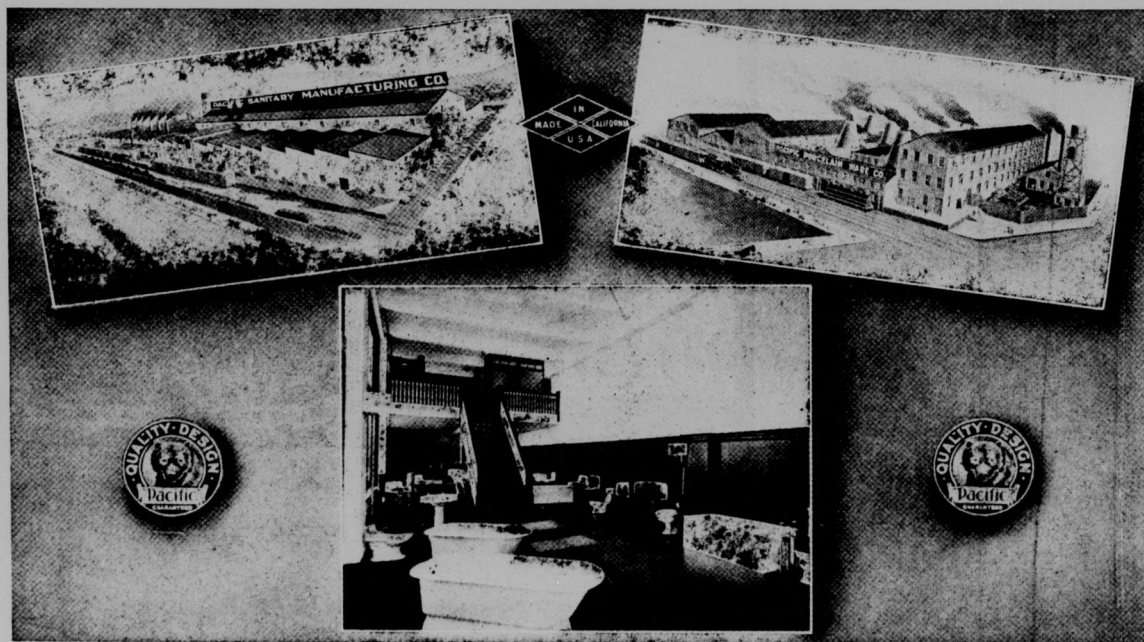
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Made in California

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THE HANDSOMEST
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JACK BURKE'S SALOON

902 MARKET STREET
AT POWELL



SAN FRANCISCO

ELECT

**EDWIN G. BATH****Judge of the Police Court**

Always supported by Labor. Will ALWAYS support Labor

There are TWO Police Judges to be Elected.

SYRACUSE.

Syracuse is a city with a wonderful past. Dating from the landing of a colony of Corinthians in 734 B. C., it became at one time the most powerful of the Greek colonies in the West. Although possessed of a somewhat stormy history, the city was also a great center of art and learning, and in the reign of Hiero such men as the famous lyric poets Simonides, Bacchylides, and even Pindar, found their way to the court of this cultured king, and Epicharmus, the father of comedy, whilst Aeschylus is said to have recited some of his dramas from the beautiful little Greek theatre that may be seen in Syracuse today. It was Hiero who initiated that improvement and adornment of his capital which later enabled it to take its place as one of the most beautiful cities of the world, improvements which were carried on by Dionysius the Elder, and which probably reached their culmination under Hiero II, during whose reign Greek domination

in Sicily was finally superseded by that of Rome.

"The magnitude of the works which remain in Syracuse," writes Marion Crawford, "the astonishing ease with which the builders handled the great masses of stone, the marvelous beauty of the theatres hewn out of the live rock, by sheer quarrying and without any builder's work, the graceful curves and the harmonious proportions of the amphitheater, which far surpasses the Roman coliseum, and which almost rivals it in its size, all these show to what a height the art of architecture, the science of mathematics, and the skill of the stone-cutter were carried in the only city of that day which rivaled Athens and Alexandria."

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ELECT



Richard J. Welch
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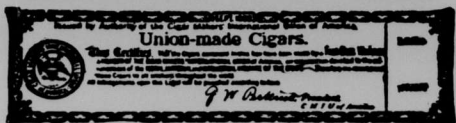
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San Francisco

Seattle**San Francisco**

FRENCH MUSIC IN THE 18TH CENTURY.

"The prominence to which French music had attained in the reign of Louis XIV lasted and even increased, during the first half of the following century," writes M. Pierre Lalo in an interesting article on French music during the first half of the eighteenth century, in the musical supplement of the Temps. Among numerous notable violinists of that period was Jean Marie Leclair, the author of violin sonatas and of concertos, which M. Lalo characterizes as admirable works. Players on the harpsichord include Le Roux, Dandrieu, Baquin, Couperin, Rameau and many others whose only rivals in Europe were Bach and Scarlatti. At this glorious epoch Francois Couperin, the master musician, held the first place. His works are not meant for symphonic concerts, but appeal specially to piano players. M. Lalo advises every player to purchase his four books, "Pieces de Clavecin," and not to be content with those examples of his work which appear in anthologies. He is the exponent in musical form of all that is most exquisite in that period. Vocal music was represented in the motets and the oratorios of Campra, Gilles, Mondoville and Rameau, and also in the chamber cantatas, a miniature form of opera, or rather a short musical poem for one or two voices accompanied by a few instruments. Clerambault, who was specially noted for this form of composition, wrote "Alphee and Arethuse," "Orphee et Eurydice," "Hero et Leandre." Among the principal composers who succeeded Lulli and preceded Rameau were Marin Marais, Campra and Destouches. Jean Philippe Rameau was the greatest of French musicians, the outcome of the best French musical tradition. M. Lalo is enthusiastic in his praise of him. His works, which were numerous, have not all been preserved. Among those available at the present date are seven cantatas, the best, with those of Clerambault, which the eighteenth century produced; and his harpsichord pieces, which are the only ones to equal those of Couperin. But of all Rameau's works, continues M. Lalo, the most famous are his operas and his ballets. Scenes from works such as "Castor et Pollux," "Hypolyte et Aricie," "Zoroastre et Parsifal," M. Lalo begs French conductors of orchestras to place on their programs for the delectation of the French public, for Rameau can bear proximity to any of the great masters.

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As the big ocean liners come into the harbor at Durban, South Africa, and anchor alongside the docks to take on coal and provisions for a long sea voyage, passengers assemble on deck to watch the lines of basket boys who wait in eager expectation on the wharves. These are the tpe boys who are hired to load in the coal. They belong to the Kaffir, Zulu, Bechuana and Bashiuto tribes of South African natives, among others. Open baskets are balanced upon their heads in which to carry the coal. They are scantily and strangely clothed, and are generally tall, straight and strong. As the vessel is moored the boys hasten to the coal trucks.

As soon as the two gangways are laid, coaling begins. A line of black figures, with baskets on their heads, starts in running file up one gangway to the coal hole of the vessel and down the other. Apparently the basket is filled, balanced on the head, carried and emptied without breaking the line. Every successive movement is quick, regular and sure. There is neither jostling nor delay, and, as they run, the boys hum a monotonous native song.

Hour after hour the loading continues. After a long interval of steady labor the leader breaks into a weird song and dance, and the boys sing and caper up the gangway with an ease that is remarkable considering the weight of the burden they carry. To a trained musical ear the song is noisy and decidedly unmusical, but the rhythm is the most important part to the dancers as they trolic up and down the narrow boardings without losing a moment of time from their work. The intermission, if it may be so called, is short, but it is all that is needed to hearten the workers and lighten the toil.



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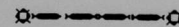
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At the regular meeting of San Francisco Bricklayers' Union No. 7 held Tuesday evening, August 31st, the rules of this Union were suspended and Mr. Brandon was unanimously indorsed for Supervisor.

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ciples and teachers may arrange for special lec-
tures for classes.

A. E. Steimer, business agent of the Local
Joint Executive Board of the Culinary Crafts, is
confined in a local hospital owing to an attack of
heart failure. A. C. Rose has been appointed
temporarily to act in his stead supervising the
affairs of these unions on the Exposition grounds.

The San Francisco Society for the Study and
Prevention of Tuberculosis asked the Labor

Council for the indorsement of its movement
to establish a tubercular bureau in connection
with the city health department. The matter
was referred to the law and legislative commit-
tee. A request from the society to have its
agents address the council on the subject was
granted.

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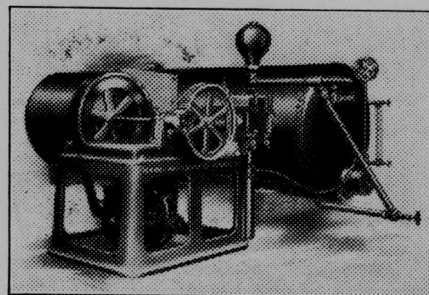
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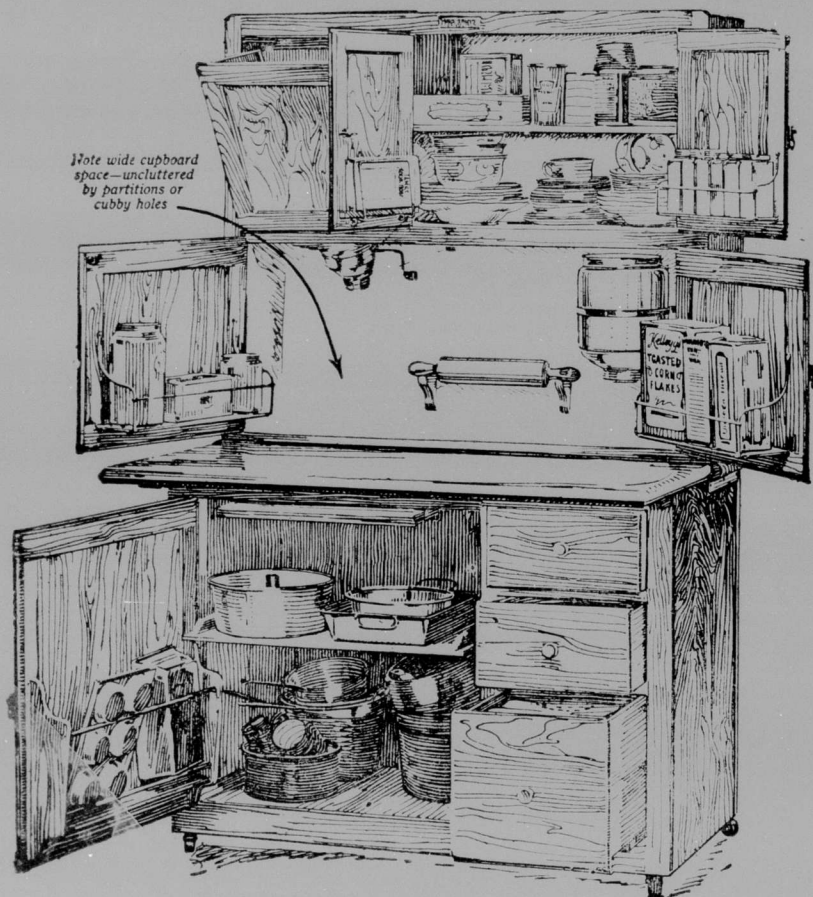
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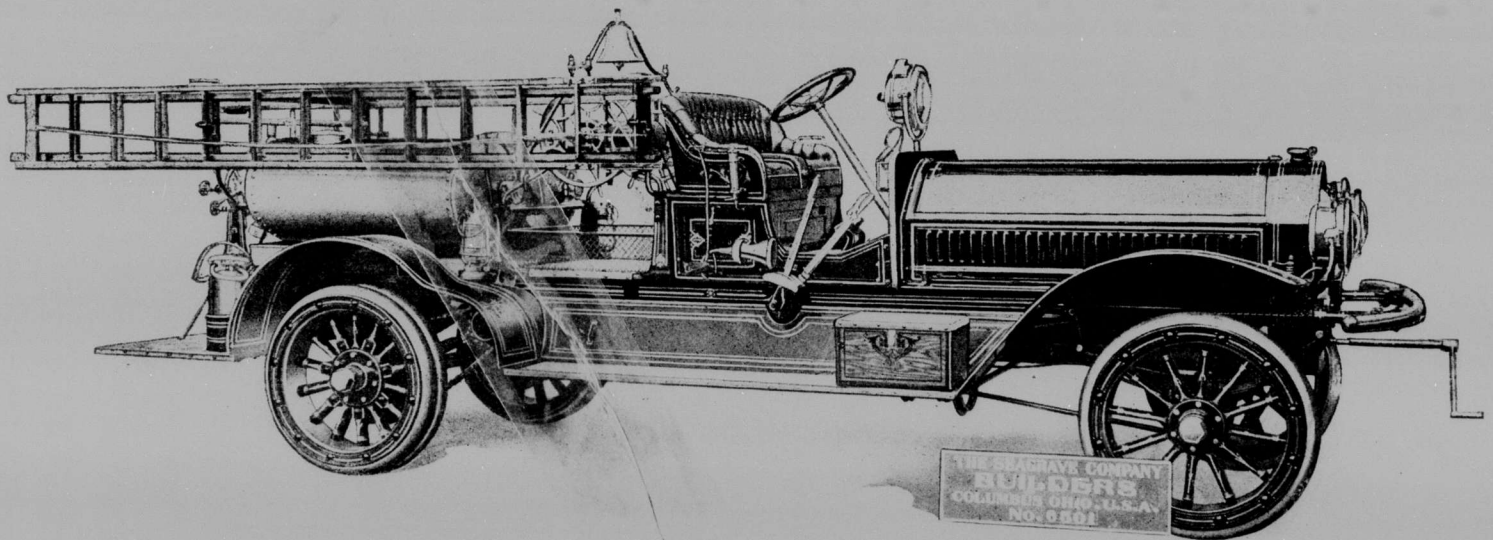
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